THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 429.

ALIEN BILL IN TIME OF PEACE.

We have not written upon this question during it's progress in the House of Commons; nor will our observations refer to any thing that has been said on the subject in that assembly, or to the result of the discussion, whatever it may be. The fact is, we do not conceive that the result, either way, will be of importance in the long run,—at least, not to those particular matters, which render the Bill an object of regard with some, and of apprehension with others. Indeed, we should rather wish, for our parts, that the Bill were carried, so little do we think it calculated to do it's own object any service; but then our inclinations on this side are counteracted by a sense of the great abuses to which it will be liable, and all the private uneasiness, perhaps ruin, it may occasion to individuals not even connected with politics. We know the scandalous advantages that have been taken of Alien Bills even at their most warrantable period. Our readers may recollect a remarkable instance noticed in the *Examiner* a year or two back, when an Italian gentleman, who had resided for years in this country, and who had always appeared to us, and to those who knew him more intimately, a most respectable as well as intelligent person, was sent out of the island, abruptly and inexorably, and all for no earthly reason, as far as his friends could discover, but that he had been jacobinical enough to fall in love with a lady of rank to whom he had taught his native language, and to trouble her perhaps with too many letters. For persons subject to this refinement of objection, and for a number of others liable to have their family concerns ruined by the Peace Alien Bill,—for their sake and their's alone,—had we had time, we would have done our best to influence opinion against it. But the attempt, we are afraid, would at any time have been useless; and as to the rest, we repeat that we regard the Bill, not only as unworthy of opposition, but as calculated eventually to hasten what the very framers of it would hinder. We shall explain ourselves presently; and in the mean time cannot do better than shew how completely the Ministerial feelings agree with the Opposition on this point. The fine, brazen-faced way in which the agreement is confessed, is not only amusing in itself, and productive of that sort of sensation which people have when they wait smiling and open-mouthed at hearing an absurd fellow talk, and suspend their laugh till the conclusion;—it is also a lively specimen of the sense of power which the dull rogues, who are at present at the top of things, occasionally enjoy. We say occasionally; for their fears, and their conscious inferiority, come over them the next minute, and do it all away; and then they are prodigiously grave and remonstrating, and might even be supposed to have a sense of something bordering on the moral, by any one who could mistake their sounding brass for solidity.

"The *Morning Chronicle*," says the *Courier*, "puts the question of a Peace Alien Bill on its true grounds. It says, "the agents of France are sent to every neighbouring kingdom to procure the passing of Alien Bills, and that at this moment, two notorious Agents of the French Police are in London, watching over the Alien Bill, prepared to act upon it the moment it shall pass. An asylum is not to be allowed to foreigners with sentiments hostile to the Bourbons." *This is precisely the object.* It is to prevent the Jacobins of BRISSOT, *Robespierre*, and BONAPARTE, from congregating and plotting in London, as *Sir Robert Wilson* and Co. did in Paris. Here their conspiracies might become extremely dangerous to the repose of Europe, as we have so many Jacobins of our own who would assist them, covering all their mischievous proceedings by the privileges Englishmen enjoy."

More of this grateful and wise identification of Sir ROBERT WILSON with ROBESPIERRE and others hereafter.—The *Morning Chronicle's* answer, though long for an extract, is worth inserting without diminution. It is extremely pithy and well written:—

"The *Courier* of Tuesday, after quoting our assertion, that two Agents of the French Police are in London, watching over the Alien Bill, and prepared to act on it the moment it shall pass, and that an asylum is not to be allowed to foreigners hostile to the BOURBONS, says, "This is precisely the object. It is to prevent the Jacobins of BRISSOT, ROBESPIERRE, and BONAPARTE, from congregating and plotting in London as Sir ROBERT WILSON and Co. did in Paris."—We hope this avowal of the authorized organ of the Treasury will be borne in mind during future discussions on this Bill; it is thus acknowledged by its most strenuous supporters, to be a measure to deliver over to the Agents of a foreign Monarch the power of *trying*—we beg their pardon—of *punishing*, without trial, persons residing in this country; to deliver up bound to their enemies, men who seek refuge on our shores, to be tormented for crimes unknown to the English law, nay, for opinions, which cannot be crimes under any system of law. The wretched foreigner who, even under the laws of his own country, could not be punished, is here to be harassed and imprisoned at pleasure, to be banished, perhaps, under circumstances which amount to confiscation of his property; and when he appeals to the ancient character and laws of England, a modern quarto will be displayed to him, to shew him that these things are no more. And is it to Frenchmen and to Jacobins only that this law is to apply?—No. We know that the King of PRUSSIA, who, in the time of his distresses, promised his people a constitution, has revoked his promise, and given them instead *military orders*. We know that he has destroyed the partial liberty of the press, which had sprung up in his dominions; that he has suppressed a Journal, *which was celebrated throughout Europe for its hatred to French rule and French opinions: and why?*—

Because it had made some remarks on acts of *despotism in neighbouring states*, and reminded its Monarch of his *promises*. Will not the Alien Bill apply to these enemies of Jacobins as well as to the Jacobins themselves? We shall be favoured with a colony of Berlin Police Officers, and London will be garrisoned by an advanced guard of despotism, paid by all the Monarchs of the Continent.—If the danger to be apprehended from the influx of strangers were real, instead of being visionary and fantastical, we should rather bear a small evil than break down those fences by which our Constitution is guarded. It is easier to maintain than to repair. When Sin opened the gate of Hell, the infernal doors flew back with ease—"She opened, *but to shut* excelled her power." We hope the Members of the Legislature will reflect that, it is to the free parts of our Constitution that we owe all our advantage over the nations of the Continent—that the progress of events since the Revolution has necessarily strengthened the monarchical part of the Government in the way of influence; and they will hesitate before they give it new strength in the way of prerogative. For though we believe that the despotic power which the Bill gives will be dreadfully abused, it is not to the abuse but to the despotism itself that we are most hostile. If the Monarchs of the Continent are so bankrupt in confidence, as to bandy *accommodation Alien Bills* among themselves, we hope the Parliament of this country will enter into no such association."

We do not make this extract, of course, with any reference to its Parliamentary discussion, but to shew how well the writer understands the whole business, and how little the Allied cant can avail when contrasted with Allied conduct.—Now comes our pleasant, brazen-faced friend, with a tone as if he were an ill-used gentleman; and beats even his first impudence hollow:—

"Upon the subject," says he, "of the Alien Bill, the *Morning Chronicle speaks untruth*. We never said it was a measure to enable Government "to deliver over to the Agents of a foreign Monarchy persons residing in this country:"—We said one of the objects of it was to prevent foreign Jacobins from congregating and plotting in this country. And this we are bound to do in the spirit of the Treaty of Peace, which directs that suspected Frenchmen shall reside only in the dominions of Austria, Russia, or Prussia. Could they assemble in London without restraint, our laws, habits of confidence, &c. are so free, they might do great mischief."

We shall not stop to dwell upon the gross attempt here made to confound the persons contemplated by the Treaty of Peace with any other persons whom the Allies may hereafter chuse to suspect. The reader will have seen, that the passage which is quoted by the *Courier*, and to which it has given the air of a direct saying attributed to it, was not quoted by the *Chronicle* as such, but only mentioned as an acknowledgment arising out of the premises. What is very curious however is, that the *Courier* in it's original extract from the *Chronicle* deliberately changed the words of two whole sentences, and yet included them in marks of quotation,—an artifice, the very impudence of which, we suppose, was to make it pass, but which had it's object nevertheless, though the *Chronicle* with a feeling that does it honour, disdained to notice it. The *Chronicle* did not say that "an asylum was not to be allowed "to foreigners with sentiments hostile to the Bourbons,"—but that an asylum was not to be allowed "to any man who should dare to think that Kings were not of Divine ordination, and that man was made for any thing but to eat and sleep and obey." See the difference of the words; and see, at the same time, the words into which the *Courier* translates them, and the pleasant acknowledgment they involve:—and yet he is afterwards to make a charge of "*untruth*," and this in the very midst too of another abuse of quotation! This it is to use delicacy towards people who have none of their own. They will misquote, misrepresent, invent,—do any thing to serve their purpose, whether of self-interest or malice; and yet if they think they catch you at one atom of disadvantage, they immediately see all the benefit of being unlike themselves, and as if nobody knew any thing about them, borrow the air of lofty-minded persons in order to reproach you for their own qualities. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of libel, truly so called, that is to say, "false and malicious," which this age has produced, is a quatrain that appeared the other day in the *Courier* upon Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY. We do not call attention to it for the purpose for which truth is occasionally fl t ered in that way by some; but merely that such gratuitous outrages may not escape the contempt of others, because the object of them feels too much to notice it himself. The lines are these:—

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Pray tell us why, without his fees,
He thus defends the Refugees,
And lauds the Outcasts of Society?
Good man! he's moved by filial piety.

Sir SAMUEL, a man of the very highest repute for integrity as well as ability, is descended from men of a similar description, who were among the persons that took refuge among us for conscience' sake from the persecutions of Louis 14th. These are the *Courier's* "outcasts of society;" and to have an hereditary zeal in the cause of such men, is to shew a reprobate family affection, and prove yourself an "outcast" also! Pleasantry stops here; and even scorn turns loathingly away.

The whole secret of the Peace Alien Bill is this:—the Allies have a bad conscience, little wisdom, and all the hatred which is produced by fear, jealousy, and ingratitude; and as they, instead of BONAPARTE, have now got the upper hand of freedom, the only way, they think, to keep it, in the absence of all other qualities, is to prevent any set of decent understandings from gathering together in any part of Europe. They think they must infallibly be brought to account, if such a catastrophe takes place. They think that people will grow too enlightened with regard both to them and others;—that the French will not be found such devils as they have been represented, any more than their enemies have been found seraphim;—that the new *partitions* will be finally inquired into;—that the world will say, once for all, "Where are the promises you made us,—to France, a free choice of a ruler,—to Poland, of independence,—to Italy, of independence,—to Prussia, of a constitution,—to Spain, of a constitution,—to every body, of common justice and decency!" The Ministerial papers also feel very sensibly for the awkward stat

in which their patrons might find themselves, upon coming in contact with these inconvenient refugees. They state, with great simplicity, their fears lest the strangers should beard the Ministers, and call them to account for what they might say! In other words, a Minister must not come into critical comparison with a Member of the Institute, or a Speaker of the late House of Deputies.—Mr. VANSITTART, my Lord CASTLEREAGH, Mr. ROSE, Mr. WELLESLEY POLE,—Heaven help them, if a knot of these subtle Frenchmen should be sitting in the galleries! And even Mr. CANNING, who has been sent for to perform the part of Aaron to his Lordship's Moses,—to supply that leading member with the parts of speech,—what would even he do before a language, famous above all others for giving importance to common-place,—before talkers, who in addition to a torrent of speech, can come upon us with all the powder and shot of snuff-taking, shrugging, and button-seizing,—before statesmen and politicians, whom, if after all he should find too much for him, and even acknowledge it, he will not have had the previous satisfaction of pronouncing incompetent?

No, no; these gentlemen must not assemble here to put our great statesmen to the desperate trouble of thinking, or of looking as if they did;—nor must they collect in Paris, where two or three people standing together imply objection to the BOURBONS;—nor in Italy, where the unaccountable natives think they have as much right to be free as the Germans;—nor in Madrid, where there is a special heresy that kings ought to be grateful and keep their promises, and people have their toe-nails torn off by way of confuting it. No: they must reside nowhere but in Austria, Prussia, and Russia;—they must be judiciously distributed among the Goths and Tartars,—sent into Scythia to have their faculties properly dulled and scattered, as the rogue OVID was by the exemplary AUGUSTUS.

Far different however will be their feelings and conduct towards their persecutors, wherever they go. They are not luxurious poets,—they have not led lives of mere peace and easiness,—nor will they take to tears, and regrets, and implorings, as the next softness to their happier state. They will still be in society; they have a country unsettled;—their persecutors are neither men of wit nor all-powerful:—and the sole end, we verily believe, of this Peace Alien Bill, will be, to make them strain every nerve to shake the new and faithless despotisms that have succeeded the old, and to bring the BOURBONS and others, for the first actual time, to a sense of themselves.

There are two fables of *Æsop*, that are now joined together, and producing their moral. The ass, that kicked the dead lion, is the same that has clothed himself in his skin; and mightily regal, to be sure, he is looking, upon the strength of it. But is the world that would not submit to the one, to put up with the double insolence and the unwieldy pranks of the other? Not it.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 24.—Gen. Chartrand, born at Carcassonne, entered the service in 1790, but did not obtain the rank of Officer until 1807. From that period he passed rapidly through the different *grades*, and in 1812 and 1813 reached those of Major, Colonel, and finally Marechal-de-Camp. Gen. Chartrand had retired to his native town, at the period of the mad expedition of Bonaparte. On the 13th of March he offered his services to the Duke of Angouleme, obtained a flattering reply on the 19th, but soon after, the Usurper having also received his offers, he departed from Paris on a secret mission, the object of which was to stop the progress of the levies which were making in the South in favour of the Royal cause, and to rally the General Officers and troops to the Bonaparte party, for the purpose of combating the Duke of Angouleme, and cutting off his retreat. He obtained complete success in this mission, made the colours of rebellion be displayed in the 10th Military Division, stopped some of the equipage of the Duke of Angouleme, induced several regiments to revolt, and revolutionized a part of the country in the Duke's rear. In reward of these services, Gen. Chartrand obtained the command of a brigade, and served in the campaign of 1815.—On the 24th of December, 1815, he was brought before the Council of War of the 16th Military Division, and was condemned to death on the 9th of May. His own correspondence and his confessions afforded the proofs of his treason. The judgment of the Tribunal was executed on the 22d, at half-past seven in the morning, at the citadel of Lisle, in presence of the troops in garrison.

A bachelor, aged 79 years, enjoying a fortune of from 12 to 15,000 francs per annum, was found by the porter of the house in which he dwelt, on the 13th inst. at three o'clock in the morning, extended on the floor of his apartment dead. Three pistols had been placed on the table, with one of them he had destroyed himself. A will, with two letters, were found on the table, in which he declared that he had put an end to his existence because he was tired of life!

The tribunal of the Holy Office at Rome, after invoking the illumination of the Holy Ghost, has annulled the proceedings commenced by the Inquisitor of Ravenna against Solomon Moses Viviani, who, after embracing the Roman Communion, had relapsed to Judaism. His Holiness, in the decree issued upon this occasion, thus expresses himself:—"The divine law is not like the law of man; it carries with it mildness and persuasion. Persecution, exile, prisons, are the means employed by false prophets and false teachers. Let us pity the man who is deprived of the light, and who even wishes to be deprived of it; for the cause of his blindness may serve to promote the grand design of Providence," &c. His Holiness has ordered, that no future proceeding of the kind shall be attended with loss of life or limb to the culprit.

MAY 26.—Gen. Sebastiani arrived yesterday at Paris from London. Gen. Count Woronzoff, who commands the Russian contingent in France, arrived yesterday in Paris.

Monsieur, brother to the King, traversed, the day before yesterday, the faubourg St. Antoine. In less than a quarter of an hour all the windows were ornamented with white colours. Cries of *Long live Monsieur!* were repeated on every side with enthusiasm. The Prince said to several persons, "My friends, I should have been much better pleased, had you exclaimed *Long live the King!* Farther on, a man, who obstinately kept on his hat, was seized by the indignant crowd, and was in danger of being ill-treated, when the Prince, who is as good as he is affable, said, "*Let him go; perhaps he is not a Frenchman.*"

M. Bellart, Attorney-General, lately denounced to the Chamber of Discipline of the Order of Advocates, not only M. Berryer (son), who defended Gen. Cambrone, but also M. Girod, who undertook the defence of Lieut.-Gen. Drouot. The latter, who having accepted, during the *additional* reign, the functions of President of the Tribunal of the First Instance, ceased to belong to the Order of Advocates, the Chamber decided in consequence that

his case did not come within their jurisdiction. As to M. Berryer (son), the Chamber, in their decision, pronounced the opinions he was charged with uttering, as blameable and dangerous, but were of opinion that the principles were not his own. The noble conduct which he invariably displayed, and his devoted zeal, as a loyal volunteer, appeared to the Chamber as certain proofs that M. Berryer, if called upon, would disavow the doctrines in question, and therefore dismissed the complaint.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, May 27.

ECONOMY—SINECURE OFFICES.

Earl Grosvenor, after some prefatory matter, called their Lordships' attention to a list of Sinecure and other Offices which in his judgment should either be regulated or abolished. It included the Chief Justices in Eyre, Auditor of the Exchequer, Clerk of the Pells, Paymasters of Marines and Widows Pensions, and various others. The only shadow of justice urged for retaining Sinecure Offices was, that they were given to reward meritorious services,—but this was very seldom the case; and the giving Offices in reversion was a practice every way to be condemned. Ministers had preached but not practiced economy. On the contrary, they had increased various salaries; and the Noble Earl opposite had ventured to do a thing which in better times would have subjected him to impeachment,—he had of his own motion supplied his Royal Master for private purposes with 70,000*l.* of the public money. If these things continued, we should soon be incapable of either bearing our vices or the cure of them.—The Noble Earl eulogized the conduct of Prince Cobourg, for having refused a Peerage, that he might not mix in politics; and he trusted that the Illustrious Pair would above all things take care to live within their income. He concluded with moving that a Committee be appointed to consider what Places and Offices may be abolished consistently with the public service.

The Earl of Liverpool considered the abolition of sinecures a matter of at least very doubtful policy; and he was also convinced that in no other country were the salaries of great public officers so small. There were many instances of persons having been totally ruined in fortune in the public service. The establishments which had sprung up with the war might be looked into and regulated; but it should be left to the investigation of Government, who would lay the result before Parliament. A Commission had been appointed by the Executive, and the result of their proceedings should be seen before any other step was taken. He should therefore move the previous question.

The Marquis of Lansdowne noticed the sinecure lately vacant by the death of Lord Buckinghamshire,—a sinecure, he said, which had been worse than useless, for it had served as a screen to the most shocking abuses and abominable frauds *(Hear, hear!)* We saw every year new offices and additional salaries. Our burthens were increased by the peace. Ministers had appointed a Commission of their own friends, totally unacquainted with the extent of the duty they had undertaken. The distresses had occasioned public disturbances, and it would be highly useful to shew the misguided rioters that every attention would be directed to the decrease of the national burthens.

The Earl of Harrowby asserted that the best means of retrenchment were now in actual operation, and that sinecures were among the best modes of rewarding signal merit.

After some further conversation, the House divided—for the motion, 21—Against it, 62.—*Majority for Sinecures and against Parliamentary Inquiry*, 38.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 28.

NEW SILVER COINAGE.

The Earl of Liverpool presented a Message from the Prince Regent, to the following effect:—

"G. P. R.—The Prince Regent, acting in the name, and on the behalf of his Majesty, having taken into his most serious consideration the present imperfect and inadequate state of the silver coinage of the realm, and being desirous of applying an adequate remedy for the same, has been pleased to give directions to provide a new and extensive issue of silver coinage. His Royal Highness, therefore, relies on the cordial concurrence of the House of Lords to enable him to give effect to so desirable and important a measure."

Ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday.—Adjourned till Thursday.

Thursday, May 30.

Some conversation took place respecting the proposed West India Slave Registry Bill, which Lord Grenville said he should move next Sessions.—Earl Bathurst intimated that Government meant to recommend some such measure to the Colonies; and Lord Holland expressed his doubts of the propriety of interfering with the interior affairs of the West India Islands.

NEW SILVER COINAGE.

The Earl of Liverpool made various remarks respecting the intended New Coinage. Gold, he thought, ought to be the standard value of all property, as it was less liable to fluctuate than Silver. All other currency was therefore only a medium of exchange. Government did not mean to make any alteration in the gold coinage, and there was nothing now to prevent its returning again into circulation. It was intended to make an abundant Silver currency; to coin sixty-six shillings out of the pound troy, which would make the value of the ounce 5*s.* 6*d.* while the actual price of Silver was 5*s.* 1¾*d.*—making a difference of between six and seven per cent. to cover the expense of coining and of a new establishment. This would prevent the coin from being melted down, until Silver should rise to at least 5*s.* 9*d.* per ounce.—With respect to the present Silver in circulation, the Shillings and Sixpences must be called in. The Bank tokens would still circulate, and two millions and a half of new Shillings and Sixpences, with these tokens, would be an ample supply for the public. The new coinage would be ready in six or seven months. Every old shilling and sixpence, coined at the Mint, would be received, and a new one given in exchange. Those so coined could generally be ascertained, and when a doubt occurred, it would be given in favour of the public.—Nothing was so likely as this new coinage to enable the Bank to resume its cash payments.—His Lordship concluded by moving an Address to the Regent, stating that the House would concur in giving effect to the measure of a new Coinage of Silver.

Lord Lauderdale contended that gold was not the best standard of currency, which in foreign countries was silver. The Mint ought to take all the real shillings and sixpences by tale and not by weight. He believed that the sixpences now in circulation were not worth more than 3¼*d.* each, and that there were few shillings and sixpences now in circulation which were originally coined at the Mint. Upon a trial at York, an Officer of the Mint could not swear whether certain shillings were or were not coined at the Mint. The loss to the public would amount to nine millions and a half, to pay an expense to the Mint of half a million. He should therefore move an amendment, "that the House deemed that the withdrawing the present silver coin would be productive of much inconvenience and loss to the lower orders of the people."

Lord Liverpool was quite at a loss to know on what grounds the Noble Lord had made his assertions. The whole silver coin of the realm did not nearly amount to nine millions, and the Bank had not four millions worth of tokens in circulation.

Lord Lauderdale, in explanation said, that whatever the amount was, he believed that not one twentieth part of it would be found to be the Mint coin.

The amendment was negatived, and the Address carried without a division.—Adjourned.

Friday, May 31.

The Coroner's Bill, owing to some amendments in the money clauses, which could not have been received by the Commons, was ordered to be read this day six months.—Adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 27.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Hornes, Lord Castlereagh said, that Don Diego Correa, (one of the persecuted Spanish Patriots) had been liberated from prison; and to a question put by Mr. Brougham, whether any steps had been taken in regard to Arguelles, his Lordship bowed.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Vansittart, before he took a view of the Supplies and Ways and Means for the year, stated the course which had been taken with the Bank; which was to advance the sum of three millions, at three per cent. on the condition that the Corporation should be permitted to extend their capital to fifteen millions; with a further proposition, that their promissory-notes should

continue to be received in payments made at the Treasury. By this plan, the Bank would divide something more than three millions of their own money, its capital would be increased, which he thought quite proper when such an increase in the issue of paper had taken place, and the public would obtain a large sum at the low rate of three per cent.—Proceeding to the Supplies for the year, the *Expenditure* would stand thus:—

Total Amount of the Army - -	£10,564,000
——— Navy - -	9,131,000
——— Ordnance - -	1,697,000
Miscellaneous Service - - -	2,500,000
India Debt - - - -	0,945,000

To these sums various minor ones were to be added, among them, for an intended new Silver Coinage, about 500,000*l.*—all these added to the above, would leave a total to be provided for by Great Britain of 27,279,000*l.*—The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to state the *Ways and Means*. He estimated the produce of

The Annual Taxes at - - -	£3,000,000
Surplus of Consolidated Fund - -	3,000,000
——— Customs - - -	4,998,000
Additional War Duties - -	3,008,000
Assessed Taxes - - - -	19,200,000
Stamps - - - -	6,327,000
Post Office - - - -	1,600,000
Sundries - - - -	122,000
Pensions, Places, &c. - - -	1,700,000
	£42,955,000

The annual charge of the National Debt was 39,172,000*l.* to which sum add the Russian Loan, making a total debt of 39,302,000*l.* to be provided for.—Deducting these charges, there would remain 3,653,000*l.* from which deduct the arrears remaining of 674,000*l.*, which would leave about 3,000,000*l.* short. The Excise Duties this year might be taken at 3,500,000*l.* The Bank Advance of 6,000,000*l.*, the Lottery 200,000*l.*, and the surplus of the Unapplied Grants, which amounted to 5,663,000*l.* The Right Honourable Gentleman here explained the cause of the magnitude of this sum, which he had on a former occasion estimated at only three millions.—The Committee, he said, knew that an arrangement was made respecting the Unclaimed Dividends with the Bank. It was found, that a sum of about 301,000*l.* was available for the public service. The Bank stood in the double capacity of Agents for the public and for Stockholders. They, it was clear, had no right to retain money in their hands which was not likely to be called for. It therefore appeared to him proper to transfer the sums in their hands over for the public service; meaning to include all Stock up to the last ten years unclaimed, and providing that a register should be kept, at the Office of the Commissioner, of each person's Stock, so that, in the event of a claim, not the least difficulty would occur. The next item was the small balance in the Exchequer, about 140,000*l.* this would be made available for the public service. There was no intention, therefore to increase the unfunded Debt, but rather to decrease it. He then proceeded to recapitulate the several items of Ways and Means to meet the expenditure. Twelve millions had already been granted by the House in Exchequer Bills; and he should propose a further Vote of one million to meet the Debentures, making together 13 millions in Exchequer Bills, to meet the Property Tax deficiency and the deficiency of the Malt Tax. There would be the Bank Advance of six millions; 2,500,000 in Exchequer Bills; a further advance of three million from the Bank; 440,000*l.* in unclaimed Dividends, and some other surplus. Thus the only new unfunded Debt which would be created—and they could scarcely be called unfunded Debt, as it would be charged on the Consolidated Fund. The whole of the new Debt created this year would be:—First, six million advanced by the Bank, a second advance also by the Bank of three million, and 2,500,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills, making together 11,500,000*l.*; whilst we should, in the course of the year, pay off upwards of 14 millions; and even taking the Irish Account, the sum paid off this year would exceed that borrowed by 2,951,000*l.* This, he trusted, would be found a most satisfactory view. He believed it had very seldom occurred that it had been found practicable to reduce the public debt immediately after the close of a long war, before the nation had properly got to its peace establishment. Instead of being able to do this, it had commonly been necessary to call for large loans in the first year of peace. Under such circumstances, though the state of the country was not every thing he could wish, he was so far from feeling apprehension, that he could see nothing to fear, and every thing to hope, from the wisdom, firmness, and moderation of Parliament. He had now to explain the manner in which he proposed to pay the interest of the money borrowed for the service of the year. The charge incurred by the first advance of the Bank was 300,000*l.* the second 120,000*l.* total 420,000*l.*, of this only 120,000*l.* would be charged on the Consolidated Fund. The Soap Tax would produce about 200,000*l.*, and the new duties on butter and cheese about 100,000*l.* if the trade continued as at present, or allowing for its falling off about 50 or 60,000*l.* He further had it in contemplation to submit to the consideration of the House, a new arrangement with respect to the drawbacks on sugar, the produce of which, added to the 250 or 260,000*l.* which he calculated on deriving from the sources already mentioned, would be more than enough to provide for the charge created by the interest on money borrowed. He concluded by moving that the Committee should accept and agree to the proposition of the Bank Company, granting a loan of three millions on the condition that they might extend their capital.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD then rose to bring forward his Budget for Ireland, and stated, that the sum wanted this year would be 10,231,521*l.*; to meet which was the balance remaining in the Irish Exchequer, the remainder of the Loan raised for Ireland last year. The outstanding Treasury Bills and Lottery Prizes, and arrears of Inland Navigation, however, were to be deducted from this sum—leaving 991,570*l.*; added to which would be the Revenue of 6,000,000*l.*; profit on Lotteries 100,000*l.*; Loan of Treasury Bills 1,841,650*l.*; a further issue of Treasury Bills, 1,200,00*l.*—making a Ways and Means of 10,246,000*l.* The Right Hon. Gentleman observed, that the Ways and Means which he had stated more than covered the estimated expenditure, especially when it was considered that the regular revenue, particularly the Excise, had much increased during the last year.

Mr. PONSONBY congratulated the country on the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, from which it appeared that none of the evils foretold by the Right Hon. Gentleman had fallen on the country from the repeal of the Property Tax. He must also congratulate the House and the country upon another discovery arising out of the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech, from which it appeared, that the Bank of England, notwithstanding the attacks which himself (Mr. P.) and his friends had been accused of making upon it, had been found able to advance to the country no less a sum than nine millions; and notwithstanding this demand upon them, that the credit of the Bank of England stood higher than ever.

Lord A. HAMILTON condemned the negociation and whole transaction with the Bank; and contended, that Ministers had made a most improvident bargain for the public.

Mr. BARING said, the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not given him satisfaction. The Right Hon. Gentleman had acknowledged an expenditure of 27 millions, whilst all the permanent revenue which he had proposed to meet that expenditure was about 9,700,000*l.* all the remainder was to be raised in various ways, by borrowing, &c. and from sources which next year might and would probably fail. With respect to the surplus of 5,500,000*l* from the grants of last year, upon which the Right Hon. Gentleman had so much prided himself,—when he (Mr. B.) reflected on the large grants of last year, he was surprised and disappointed that surplus was not greater.

Mr. VANSITTART said, the Hon. Gentleman seemed to have fallen into the error that the expenditure of this year was to be considered as a permanent Peace Establishment. It was no such thing. There were many very large items in this year's estimate which would not occur again.

Mr. TIERNEY observed, the Right Hon. Gentleman had said that this year's Establishment was not a Peace Establishment. What was to be the Peace Establishment? Would the Right Hon. Gentleman say the Peace Establishment would ever be reduced below 23 millions? He would not. Then how would the Right Hon. Gentleman meet the expenditure next year, when he had this year taken and scraped together, from sources which never could be productive again, 14,500,000*l.*? He felt no inclination to throw a damp on the hopes of the country; but since the Right Hon. Gentleman had chosen to vapour about our finances, he felt it his duty to state that, in his opinion, the country was in a most frightful condition. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to take a review of our revenue, and contended, that it had fallen off, and would continue to do so; and it was a delusion on the country to say that we might trust to the Consolidated Fund for a revenue of three millions in the next year. The prospect for the country was indeed black, when, from the confession of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, there was no chance, even in time of peace, of getting rid of any of the

burthens of war. He had no remedy to offer; but Parliament had not done its duty in neglecting to look the evil fairly in its face, and enquiring into the real state of our finances. The Right Hon. Gentleman then adverted to the Loan from the Bank. The Bank, he said, had acted with great dexterity; since, by lending this sum of 11,000,000*l.* to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he would never be able to pay, they had him at their mercy, and could, whenever they chose it, call on the Right Hon. Gentleman to renew the Restriction Act.

Mr. VANSITTART contended, that the calculations of the Right Hon. Gentleman were erroneous.

General MATHEW said, by doing away the Lord Lieutenant and the separate Government in Ireland, there would be a saving of 300,000*l.* a year. The Lord Lieutenant did nothing in his knowledge but ride from the Castle in the Phœnix-park in a coach and six, for which he received 30,000*l.* a year. The Right Hon. Secretary had also a salary of 7000*l.* a year, for which he did nothing, in his mind, but trouble the country. (*A laugh.*) Why not govern Ireland as Scotland was governed? and then there would be no expence but for a Commander of the Forces.

Mr. GRENFELL repeated his opinion, that the Bank should advance its Loan to Government without any interest whatever.

The Minister's Resolutions were then agreed to.

The Civil List Bill was then read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 28.

MENDICITY.—MADHOUSES.

Mr. ROSE presented the Report of the Mendicity Committee. The Right Hon. Gentleman observed, that the Report stated the evils arising from the present state of the mendicity of the metropolis. One class of the beggars, he said, were a sturdy set, who were either employed in begging or in a much worse way. Another class were Greenwich and Chelsea pensioners, many of them receiving pensions of eighteen pounds a year. A third class were paupers belonging to parishes who farmed out their poor. Those persons who engaged to support these poor were in the habit of letting out these paupers by the day to beg, thus getting rid of the expence of boarding them. Another set were the Irish paupers, who were most numerous; they had been estimated as high as 25,000 in the metropolis. The House would see little reason to think their number over-stated, when it appeared, that in one court in St. Giles's, containing 24 houses, there were no less than 700 Irish paupers. But another, and a most mischievous set, were the children, from two years old, and younger, up to six years. Many of these children were carried about by their parents, others were hired. This would be apparent from the circumstance, that persons had been observed sitting in different parts of the metropolis with two infants represented as twins: these women had been remarked making this exhibition for years past, yet the children never grew larger, or appeared any older than they were five or six years ago. It also appeared that there were regular schools instituted for the instruction of these children, where they were trained to all sorts of wickedness. After some further observations, the Right Hon. Gentleman moved, that the Report should be printed; which was ordered.

Mr. ROSE then brought up the Report of the Madhouse Committee, and obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation and management of those receptacles of human misery. The Bill was brought up, when the Right Hon. Gentleman stated, that by the provisions of the Bill, eight Commissioners were to be appointed under the Crown, whose duty it would be to visit every Lunatic Asylum in the kingdom twice a-year. A power was also to be given to the Magistrates, in Quarter Sessions, to appoint, if they should think proper, two Justices for each County, who should have power to accompany the Commissioners in their visitations.

Mr. W. POLE brought down a Message from the Prince Regent similar to that delivered in the other House.

Mr. LITTLETON moved for an account of the application of a sum of 9151*l.* expended by Government on Lotteries during the last two years. Ordered.

AUSTRIAN LOANS.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY called the attention of the House to the large sums due from Austria to this country. At the time the money was advanced, the Emperor of Austria gave security for the payment on his own hereditary dominions. The amount of the debt, taken at the price at which the funds now were, was no less than 14,100,000*l.* The interest was no less than 650,000*l.*: if this sum was paid, it would at this time prove highly serviceable to the country. The Hon. Gentleman concluded with moving an Address, praying his Royal Highness would take into his consideration the large sum due from Austria, and would be pleased to direct some negociations to be entered into on this subject.

Lord CASTLEREAGH believed there was but one feeling in Europe towards Austria, which was, that there was no Power which had so unremittingly opposed the French, or suffered so much from the contest, from which she had never retired till forced to do so. Her finances had most materially suffered, and at present they were in a deplorable state. He believed that if by any exertion Austria could discharge this debt, it would not only be a matter of good faith, but of good policy also on her part to do it; but at present he was convinced she was utterly incapable of doing so; and he would submit, that nothing could be more impolitic than to open negociations where there was not the most minute chance of succeeding. Under these circumstances, he should move the previous question.

Mr. J. SMITH thought the country ought now to be told distinctly, why this large sum of money should be given up. It was a question of that importance, that he trusted his Hon. Friend would divide the House upon it.

Mr. VANSITTART urged the necessities of the Austrian Government, whose paper was at a discount of 80 per cent, as a reason why we should not at present press for payment.

Mr. LAW said, it would be impolitic in the extreme now to press the Austrian Government, already overwhelmed with financial distress, her debt amounting to no less than 400 millions of florins. It was the interest of this country to support Austria; and, in his opinion, instead of pressing her for payment of this sum, it would be policy to advance her another loan, to enable her to consolidate her power.

Mr. W. SMITH did not consider the motion as pressing for payment, but merely for acknowledgment on the part of Austria. Much had been said of the sacrifices and sufferings of the countries on the Continent; but, in his opinion, this country would feel longer than any other the inconveniences of it. He was one of those who was of opinion it would now be best to look the situation of the country boldly in the face, and to propose to the Stockholder a diminution of interest, by which some relief from taxation might be given to the People. Some, perhaps, would call this a national bankruptcy; but he should consider it in a far different light—it was what the country must ultimately come to, and it would be better to adopt the measure by choice rather than force.

Mr. BROUGHAM contended that it surely was right to endeavour to put the claim in a state of arrangement for settlement, either by asking for the interest or a moiety of the principal.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY replied, that 27 millions of our debt would have been redeemed had the claim on Austria been enforced and the debt repaid, and made applicable for that purpose.

The House divided—Ayes, 10—Noes, 43.—The motion was of course lost.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Sir J. C. HIPPESLEY moved, "That the several Papers relating to the regulations of the Roman Catholics in the several States of Europe and the Colonies, which have been laid before the House in the present Parliament, should be laid before the Select Committee; and further, that it be an instruction to the said Committee to report upon the Laws and Ordinances existing in foreign States respecting the regulation of their Roman Catholic subjects in ecclesiastical matters, and their intercourse with the See of Rome or any other foreign jurisdiction."

Mr. PEEL saw nothing radically objectionable to the motion; and as he was desirous to ascertain what the Hon. Baronet might have to offer on the subject of securities, he should not oppose it.

Lord CASTLEREAGH conceived, that it was better to ascertain the practice of all States, in order that good Catholics might not imagine any thing was neglected that could ameliorate their condition. With respect to the Catholic Religion, there was this difference from other dissenting Sects, namely, that there was a foreign Power at the head of the former Religion: that formed the strong ground of objection in all States, in order that the See of Rome did not exercise that influence which might be injurious to the State not governed by its dominion. The inquiry, therefore, was interesting as it affected our course of policy.

Sir J. NEWPORT was of opinion that the best security a nation could find would be in a community of religions. With respect to the attempt to cut off the intercourse of the Catholics with the Spiritual Head, it must create disgust, and would fail of its object.

The motion was agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

POOR LAWS.

Mr. Curwen called the attention of the House to the subject of the Poor Laws. It was one of the utmost importance, in his opinion, as it affected the agriculture of the country, and involved a sum of eight millions. The question was indeed a difficult one, upon which there had been many opinions: he thought a new fabric must be reared in the place of the old one, and thus to let it perish gradually. The 43d of Elizabeth gave to every man in the country an inheritance, which it would be folly to attempt to destroy. The Hon. Gentleman conceived that the operation of the Poor Laws had debased the free character of at least three millions of people; they were burthensome on every class of persons. He reviewed the provisions of the several Statutes up to the 43d of Elizabeth, which he thought was intended to assist the helpless and aged, not meaning to embrace in its protective provisions those persons competent to labour. In eight years from the passing of that Act, the income for the Poor had augmented from 15,000*l.* to 665,000*l.* In 1760, the amount had increased to about two millions; in the next 50 years it had reached to one-eighth part of the whole rental of the kingdom. The Hon. Gentleman complained of mixing the degree of wages given to the poor with the assistance they were to receive from the Poor Laws. How such a debasing idea could have entered into the heads of men he could not conceive. He had no doubt the people of England (who were a moral and a right-judging people), would make some sacrifice to rescue their fellow-countrymen from such a state of degradation. At the same time no man should be relieved until he had made every exertion for the maintenance of himself and his family. If the Poor Laws had injured the lower, they had not benefited the higher orders, for they had diminished among them the spirit of active benevolence. In Ireland and Scotland that spirit was most active. The latter country had escaped the contamination of our Poor Laws. Nothing could show the mischievous effects of the Poor Laws more forcibly than the instance of a parish in Dumfriesshire, where 3,000*l.* a year having been bequeathed for the support of the poor, they were, though few in number, all paupers receiving relief; while in the next parish, where there were 2,500 poor without provision, there were only two paupers. The remedy he had to propose did not rest entirely on theory. For 30 years all his workmen on a considerable colliery contributed 6*d.* a week towards a fund for their own relief, which had in that time produced 20,000*l.* His remedy was to call on all classes in the community to subscribe a part of their earnings towards the establishment of a National Fund, for the maintenance of the poor. From the labouring classes he would take 4*d.* from each man who earned 10*s.* per week; from employers, 1*d.* a head for each man; and from the higher classes, 6*d.* a head; which would make a fund of 8,800,000*l.* This would provide for the poor; and by only giving it to deserving objects, it would infuse a spirit of industry and independence among the lower classes. To manage this fund he would have a few of the labouring classes, some of their employers, and others of the Parish Officers; and with such Committee the funds of each parish might be expected to flourish, especially when they were engaged in such a work of philanthropy. He would propose, that the money raised should be paid into the hands of the Receiver General of each County, and be vested in the Government Funds; and whenever the Funds should arise to a certain amount, then the contributions to be diminished one-half. A proportion of the pay of the Army and Navy should be kept back, to form a similar fund for them. He would also propose that care should be taken to educate that neglected race—the bastard children, in order that they should become useful members of society. He also proposed that the vagrant poor should be obliged to wear badges. He concluded by moving for a Select Committee to take into consideration the present state of the Poor Laws.

The motion was agreed to *nem. con.*

ALIEN BILL.

Lord Althorpe would oppose the passing of this Bill, as he did not believe that there was any danger now from the spreading of revolutionary principles, unless a clause were introduced to exempt Aliens from the operation of this Bill, who had been resident in this country on or before the 1st of January 1816.

Lord Castlereagh opposed the clause. It would be better to have no Bill at all, than for Government to possess an illusory power, which would make foreigners more presuming on the Government.

Sir J. Mackintosh said, the general principle of the Noble Lord's argument on this and every former occasion, was to say, "give us absolute power, or we will take nothing."

The Solicitor-General said, the object of this Bill was to send foreigners out of the country, who might be engines of mischief of any kind whatever. Such a clause as this would render the Bill in a great measure nugatory.

Lord Milton said, that if Aliens were to be placed under the discretion of the Secretary of State, the same argument might be used for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and place the natives of this country also under the sound discretion of a Secretary of State—(*Hear, hear!*)—The Noble Lord might have become enamoured of the *surveillance*, as he called it, which he had seen on the Continent; but he should know, that such a term, and such a principle, were unknown to the Constitution of this country.—(*Hear!*)

Mr. H. Addington supported the Bill, as a measure of precaution and prevention merely. He denied what had been stated on a former night, that an Alien had been refused his certificate to obtain a Bill of Naturalization.

Sir S. Romilly repeated that an Alien's certificate had been refused, and therefore the Right Hon. Gentleman could not know what was passing in his own office.

Lord Althorpe said, he had altered his Resolution from January 1816, to January 1813.

Lord Castlereagh said, he should certainly oppose that Resolution.

The House divided—For the Resolution, 33—Against it, 76.—Adjourned till Thursday.

Thursday, May 30.

MR. CANNING.

Mr. Huskisson moved for a new Writ for the town of Liverpool, in the room of the Right Hon. G. Canning, who since his election has accepted the office of President of the Board of Controul.

FORGED BANK NOTES.

General Thornton rose to move for an account of the expence incurred by the Bank of England in prosecuting persons for forging Bank-notes within the last four years. The amount of Notes refused payment by the Bank of England in four years and a quarter was 100,000*l.* to the great injury of many respectable tradesmen, who were harshly treated on the subject, though they had come by the Notes very honestly in the course of trade. Besides, forgeries increased, and, of course, enhanced crimes.

Mr. S. Thornton objected to the motion, on the ground that the Hon. Gentleman might as well call for any other private account of the Bank of England.

The motion was negatived.

PROPERTY TAX.

Mr. Vansittart moved for leave to bring in a Bill to make some regulation in respect to making a provision for indulgencies under the Property Tax, in regard to the moieties due up to the 5th of July. There would, he observed, be indulgencies on land incomes, on tenants' rents, and with respect to bonds given for payment of duties due, &c.—Leave was given, and the Bill was brought in.

EXCHEQUER EXTENTS IN AID.

Mr. W. Smith noticed the number of Extents in Aid issued by the Court of Exchequer, which had increased since 1800, when 10 only were issued; the present year there were 108. The power of these Extents was enormous. It might be urged, that the Crown's claims must be protected: so they must; but what he contended for was, that these Extents should not be used against private debts, for which they were used.—With respect to the mode of issuing this process, it generally proceeded in fraud; for there was nothing to do but to apply to the Crown-Office for a process, which issued immediately; the Sheriff then calls a Jury, before whom the plaintiff's attorney goes with an affidavit that such a debt was due; and the Jury, without any other evidence, find a verdict against the defendant. The Jury is often composed of the first hackney coachman, the driver of a dust cart, or any person the Sheriff could pick up in the street. It was true that there were twelve men generally sitting at the Sheriff's Office, composed of petty trade-men, who receive a shilling each for their finding; and cases have been decided by such men to the amount of many thousands. The use made of Extents in Aid had the effect of counteracting the operation of the Bankrupt Law. The Extent seized not only on the whole of the property of the person, but it swept him away also; and if his means were not sufficient to satisfy this fiction of the Crown, to prison he must go, and there remain for life; not all the Insolvent Acts that ever passed could relieve him. His books were seized, and his debtors were forbid to pay him their debts; if they did, the Crown would compel them to pay over again. The

Hon. Gentlemen stated, that in many cases this prerogative of the Crown had been used for the purpose of getting in private contract debts. He believed the Crown was often not benefited one shilling; but the individuals chose to make the Crown the medium of their frauds. The Hon. Gentleman proceeded to advert to many cases of abuse, and concluded by moving for the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the practice of granting Extents in Aid of the debtors of the Crown in the Court of Exchequer, and the abuses thereof, and to report to the House thereon.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, that though in this mode of proceeding abuse would sometimes escape detection, he did not consider the present motion necessary, and therefore he should move the previous question.

Sir S. ROMILLY had, in the course of his practice, known innumerable instances of most enormous abuse; and therefore he considered the motion of his Hon. Friend for inquiry ought to be adopted.

Mr. VANSITTART was not aware of any of the Extents issued under his authority having been misapplied. Several regulations had, however, been adopted on the subject; and they had come to a resolution, that in future no person any way concerned with a country bank should be appointed a Receiver-General.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said the evil was under consideration, and therefore he thought it unnecessary a Committee should be appointed.

After some further observations, the House divided—For the previous question, 56—Against it, 65—Majority, 9.

Mr. PONSONBY moved for an Account of all Rules in the Court of Exchequer respecting the issue of Extents in Aid.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the motion, as he was sure the Court of Exchequer would do every thing to correct the abuse.

Mr. PONSONBY did not think the Court of Exchequer could correct this abuse, even if it did its duty with the utmost alacrity.

The House again divided—For the Motion, 55—Against it, 70—Majority, 15.

NEW COINAGE.

Mr. W. POLE said he would not trouble the House long on the subject of the new Coinage of Silver. The exchanges were now in our favour; the price of bullion had fallen; we were at peace; and the Bank Restriction being limited to two years, nothing could be more favourable for a new Coinage; especially when there was no gold in circulation; and silver was not within 30 per cent. of its nominal value. The Legislature considered gold as the standard of value, and it ought to be declared to be so to an unlimited extent. That would determine the extent of the new coinage. It had been wished to take the expense of the coinage or brassage from the gold coin; but they found it would be extremely hurtful to our merchants in their exchange if the gold coin should be altered. It had been determined, therefore, to keep the gold at the same weight, standard, and nominal value. In this reign 60 millions of gold had been coined; what had become of it, God only knew.—(*A laugh.*)—With regard to the new Coinage of Silver, since the time of Elizabeth the pound Troy had been kept at 62s.; but that standard weight might be altered when gold was made the standard value, only keeping the same degree of fineness, viz. 11 ozs. two penny weights to 18 penny weights of alloy. It was also desirable to keep down the value, in order to prevent the Coin being taken out of the country. To effect this, it was intended to fix the pound Troy at 66s. instead of 62s. which it was formerly. That would give a seigniorage of 6 per cent. which would enable Government to pay the expense of the Coinage. Upon that principle the new Coinage was proposed to be established. It was almost impossible to ascertain the quantity of silver in circulation; but he did not believe it amounted, altogether, to three millions; and out of that there perhaps would not be above two millions of the Coin of the realm, which is deteriorated nearly 30 per cent. It would be absurd to attempt a new issue without calling in the old; and the most rapid way would be the best for the country. He had no doubt but in seven months they would be able to coin 60 millions of shillings and sixpences, or two and a half millions sterling (35 millions of shillings, and 25 millions of sixpences). It was evident there was a great deal of base and foreign Coin in circulation. Even though the effigies were defaced, skilful persons could tell by the standard; and every thing of the Mint standard would be taken. To prevent the influx of bad coin between this and the issue of the new coin, he would propose, that silver should only be a legal tender to the extent of 3*l.* and sixpences to the extent of 1*s.* 6*d.*—That would be a great advantage to the lower orders of the people. When the new issue should come out it was proposed to make it only a legal tender to the extent of 42*s.* It was proposed as they proceeded with the Coinage, to lodge a sum of money in each great town, equal to the sum supposed to be there of old coin, so that when the Coinage should be finished, the whole of the money in the country might be exchanged in two or three days after the issuing of the Proclamation. It was first proposed to give 500,000*l.* out of the two and half millions to Ireland; but he did not think that would be necessary, as Bank-tokens were legal tenders for all taxes. He then concluded by moving several Resolutions.

Mr. BARING observed, that if the two metals were allowed to go to the Mint, silver would be the standard for circulation in this country, as in most other nations on the Continent.

Mr. HORNER had great doubts whether this was the precise time to adopt so great a change, as it would affect the lower orders and middling shopkeepers. Such a proceeding would operate to their injury, and might, in the present state of the country, be dangerous.

After various other observations, the Resolutions were agreed to.—Adjourned.

Friday, May 31.

ALIEN BILL.

This Bill, after several amendments had been rejected, which went to soften its character, was passed without a division.—In the course of the debate, it was strongly opposed by Lord FOLKSTONE, Sir S. ROMILLY, Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, and Messrs. BROUGHAM, HORNER, ABERCROMBY, BENNET, PONSONBY, GRANT, and LITTLETON,—who deemed it a grossly oppressive and impolitic measure—introducing a new system of legislating for the internal tranquillity of foreign States—and a disgrace to the character of the country, as well as to the character of the House, for the manner in which it had been passed—a Bill, in fine, the object of which was neither more nor less than to enable foreign Princes to exercise an arbitrary power over their subjects resident in this realm.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. J. P. GRANT offered various Resolutions on the subject of Finance to the consideration of the House. He was of opinion that we had only about nine millions of revenue to meet an expenditure of 27 millions, and that the only means to support the credit of the country was by a system of economy, of which he saw no signs.

Mr. VANSITTART contended that this was only the usual gloomy view of things—that the country had already surmounted many difficulties, and was capable of overcoming more—that he entertained no fear of the finances—and that as to the national bankruptcy hinted at, it was not necessary to enter on the discussion of such a topic. He finally moved the previous question on Mr. Grant's Resolutions; which, after some further remarks, was carried, but the Resolutions were ordered to be printed.

The consideration of the Report on the Elgin Marbles was again postponed.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, in which 500,000*l.* was granted for defraying the expence of the new coinage of silver; and 900,000*l.* to the East India Company; 75,217*l.* for convicts; 80,000*l.* for Bills drawn from New South Wales in 1816; 42,000*l.* for Annuities; 42,000*l.* for the Penitentiary-house on Milbank; and 40,000*l.* for Emigrants.—Adjourned till Thursday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. Quarterman, Oxford, breeches-maker.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Blakey, Leeds, druggist. Attornies, Messrs. Lamberts, Taylor and Deane, Gray's-inn-square.

J. Heys, Manchester, cotton-spinner. Attornies, Messrs. Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warnford-court.

J. Brereton, Whitchurch, Salop, brewer. Attornies, Messrs. Lowes and Cowburn, Temple.

J. Gillman, Hammersmith, innkeeper. Attorney, Mr. Shepherd, Hyde-street.

J. Walker, Alfrick, Worcestershire, timber-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Becke, Bream's-buildings.

J. Williams, Cornhill, stationer. Attornies, Messrs. Pearce and Sons, Swithin's-lane.

H. G. Smith, Norwich, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Whittle, Great James-street.

H. Chesney, High-Holborn, fringe-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Platt, New Boswell-court.

D. Sutton, jun. Brightlingsea, Essex, ship-owner. Attorney, Mr. Welch, Nicholas-lane.
J. Platts, Oxford-street, music-seller. Attorney, Mr. Eldred, jun. Hall-stair-case, Middle Temple.
R. M. Somerset, Marlborough, Wiltshire, apothecary. Attorney, Mr. Eyre, Gray's-inn-square.
T. King, Leicester, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Taylor, John-street.
G. Barnard, Wantage, Berkshire, brewer. Attornies, Messrs. Blagrave and Walter, Symond's-inn.
J. Smith, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Burfoot, King's Bench-walk.
T. Nias and J. White, Old Broad-street, insurance-brokers. Attorney, Mr. Nind, Throgmorton-street.
J. Dunn, White Lion-court, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Nind, Throgmorton-street.
J. Furniss, Liverpool, draper. Attorney, Mr. Chester, Staple-inn.
J. Oswin, Loughborough, Leicestershire, and J. Oswin, Sileby, hosiers. Attorney, Mr. Makinson, Middle Temple.
B. Binyon, jun. and G. Inglis, Manchester, warehousemen. Attorney, Mr. Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn-square.
E. Robson, Morpeth, Northumberland, saddler. Attornies, Messrs. Meggisons, and Fairbank, Hatton-garden.
T. C. Lancefield, Piccadilly, turner. Attorney, Mr. Coote, Austin-Friars.
P. E. Duveluz, Size-lane, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Cranch, Union-court, Broad-street.
B. Royal, Shakespear's-walk, Shadwell, victualler. Attorney, Mr. West, Red Lion-street, Wapping.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Amos, St. Helen's-place, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J. W. Lubbock, Potter Heigham, Norfolk, miller. Attornies, Messrs. Egan and Waterman, Essex-street, Strand.
G. Von Harten, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Hackett, Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street.
W. Matthews, Birmingham, plumber. Attornies, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, Maples, and Pearse, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
T. Hayton, Liverpool, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Cooper, Lowe, and Bower, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
J. Cowie, Aldermanbury-Postern, jeweller. Attorney, Mr. Towers, Castle-street, Falcon-square.
J. Sharpe, Market-Deeping, Lincoln, draper. Attorney, Mr. Gaskell, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn.
T. Young, Seymour-place, Bryanstone-square, cow-keeper. Attornies, Messrs. Jones and Bland, Great Mary-le-bone-street.
W. L. Drouet, Lime-street, porter-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Holt and Farren, Threadneed'e-street.
J. Adams, Tooley-street, ship-broker. Attornies, Messrs. Lamb, Brutton, and Hawke, Princes-street, Bank of England.
R. Roberts, Elder-street, Spitalfields, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Blunt and Bowman, Old Bethlem.
J. Newey, Harborne, Stafford, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd, Shaw, and Johnson, Temple.
J. Weeks, St. Dominick, Cornwall, miller. Attorney, Mr. Brendon, Cursitor-street.
J. Taylor, sen. Old-street, paste-board-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Carter, Lord Mayor's Court Office, Royal Exchange.
T. Stunt, Sheerness, baker. Attorney, Mr. Gregory, Prospect-place, Newington, Surrey.
W. Barber, Bishop Stortford, butcher. Attorney, Mr. Makinson, Elm court, Temple.
W. A. Noble, Limehouse, brass-founder. Attorney, Mr. Pearson, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street.
P. Johnson, St. George's-place, St. George in the East, timber-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate-street.
G. B. Taylor, Sunderland, Durham, jeweller. Attorney, Mr. Blackiston, Symond's Inn.
J. Cayzer, Maker, Cornwall, tanner. Attorney, Mr. Makinson, Middle Temple.
W. Tucker, J. Fenton, and G. Machon, Sheffield, silver-platers. Attornies, Messrs. Tilson and Preston, Coleman-street.
J. Rainey, North Shields, ship-owner. Attornies, Messrs. Mitchell and Francis, Fowke's-buildings, Tower-street.
H. Fell, Bolton, Lancashire, dealer in yarns. Attorney, Mr. Meddowcroft, Lincoln's Inn.
J. Nabes, Old Bond-street, whalebone-carriage-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Stevenson, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.
B. Heseltine, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Chancery-lane.
J. Collier, Bedford, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Meddowcroft, Lincoln's Inn.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Consols ..... 64¼.

THE EXAMINER.

London, June 2.

It seems clear to us, from all that we witness in every part of the political world, that things cannot possibly be far from a crisis in France. The Peace Alien Bill in England, the heart-burnings created by a refusal of the promised constitution in Prussia, the agitations and despotic restrictions on the press in Italy, the revival of the torture in Spain, the warlike attitudes of Bavaria and Russia, the Bourbon jealousy of Maria Louisa and her son, the disgust evidently increasing among the Moderates as well as Bonapartists against the Bourbon family, the report of new and violent changes of Ministers, of new conspiracies, of traitors detected among the professed friends, and above all, the late insurrections followed up by others, which the Parisian journals are forbidden to notice,—all seem to indicate the approach of what the Allies will have brought upon themselves by their broken faith. So much are we of this opinion, that we hardly think the Allies themselves will wait to see the event; but expect every day to hear of some new compact, by which they will endeavour to avert the blow, and let down the Bourbons as gently as possible to make way for a more popular choice. It appears from the papers of Friday, that the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia are going to meet again at Toeplitz; and the object is said to relate to the Holy Treaty which lately excited so much wonderment and derision among all the enlightened classes in Europe. If so, it is a pity that King Ferdinand and others are not united in this Holy Brotherhood;—but we more than doubt the fact. The object most likely refers to the political considerations above mentioned; and the Bourbon faction, perhaps, conscious of what is threatened, is mustering up all its strength, that is to say, its absurdity, to make a last and desperate effort. The *Courier*, in the same paragraph in which it tells us that the bust of Madame Elizabeth has been carried in procession, says that Gen. Lafayette and M. Manuel have been "placed under superintendance." What are we to think of times like these, when it is evident that every difference, whatever it may be, with despotic pretension is thought ruinous to the cause of the Bourbons, and desperately endeavoured to be silenced accordingly? The other day M. Berreyer, a young advocate, and son of a celebrated one of that name, was put on his trial for saying something in the course of his defence of Gen. Cambronne, that militated against the "doctrine of legitimacy," alias, of divine right! He was acquitted upon the ground that a counsellor is not to be supposed to speak his own sentiments so much as those of his client; but the Court, it seems, are endeavouring to push the matter farther. This conduct will never do; nobody will believe the Court courageous any more than merciful, after what it has witnessed of those whom it spares and those whom it perse-

cutes; and this and other violence will only look like what it is, the impatience of despair. To judge from the statements even of the *Courier*, the Court appears to be so conscious of the wretched inferiority of it's own meanness, as to be getting jealous and angry at every body who is not emigrant,—or in other words, violent, old womanish, and half a century behind hand. The following curious statements are from that paper:—

"By our private letters and journals from Paris of the 27th, we find the personages said to have been implicated in the late conspiracy, are TALLEYRAND, MACDONALD, and GOUVION ST. CYR, as friends of the Duke of ORLEANS. But the opinion of their criminality already loses ground. There is much difference between "discontent" and "conspiracy." "The violence of the Ultra-Royalists, the unreasonable pretensions of the returned emigrants, the courtiers who screen the brilliant characters of the Revolution from the Royal eye," says a private letter, "are the causes of dissatisfaction." Marshal MACDONALD was complaining to the Count d'ARTOIS the other day of the severity, if not injustice, of the police to his Aid-de-Camp, who was arrested. He may be giddy, said the Marshal, but he is no conspirator. I don't know, replied the Count: you may be mistaken; "you are yourself a little revolutionary."—"I am not revolutionary," replied the Marshal; "but I am a man of the Revolution."

"CAULAINCOURT was apprehended yesterday at the country-house of his sister-in-law, and is now in the Abbaye. The immediate cause is unknown. A Captain of Engineers was concerned in a plan for taking Vincennes by a *coup de main*; this you know is a considerable depot of arms. He was arrested last night, and his papers are said to be of the utmost importance."

The same paper, in the thick of all these inconsistencies, and of gravities and pleasantries equally unaccountable, gives a letter from Paris, which it represents as of great importance, and which speaks of the certain and approaching downfall both of TALLEYRAND and of FOUCHE. The conclusion, from such a paper, is too curious to be omitted:—

"The downfall of such men as TALLEYRAND and FOUCHE proves, that however profound combinations may appear, nothing is real, solid and durable which has not MORALITY for its basis."

The word *morality* came to us thus marked for capitals by the hand that sent us the paper, and we cannot but leave it so standing. The astonishment is a very refreshing one certainly; but if morality is to be the only secure foundation in these times, whose house, royal or unroyal, is to go next?

After the *Courier* has repeated this passage of it's Correspondent with a grave face, and added its brilliant sanction to that of the other hypocrites of the day who baffle all gaze upon impudence, nobody can wonder at the minor joke of it's talking about Mr. CANNING's *consistency*, though this, at any other time, would be an exploit on the side of the brazen. Mr. CANNING, it seems, has arrived in this country, and accepted the office of President of the Board of Controul,—accepted it, be it observed, under the men whom he has been in the habit of loading with ridicule, and under Lord CASTLEREAGH, above all others, whom he intrigued against to oust of his place, and denounced as incompetent to be a Minister. We see by the *Morning Chronicle* (for otherwise we should have no remembrance of his declamations) that he even told the people of Liverpool, in the course of one of his speeches there, that to accept an office under Lord CASTLEREAGH was "not consistent with his personal honour." He accordingly takes it; and when the acceptance is noticed and compared with the speech, the *Courier* says that "the Opposition dread his talents, and dislike him for his CONSISTENCY!" More capitals! But what can we do? We do not chuse to trouble ourselves with indignation; the joke is too poor for laughter; and the very words, *at* being so used, must almost be ready to start up into astonishment of their own accord.

☞

French Papers of the 29th arrived yesterday. They contain nothing of importance. The insurrectionary Chief DIDIER, it seems, has been conveyed to Grenoble, where, as these papers gravely inform us, the *people* were only prevented by the guards from tearing him to pieces!—The Duke of WELLINGTON is going to Paris from Cambray, to grace the marriage of the Duke of BERRY. They say he means to make a long stay at Paris.

BUDGET.—The supplies are two millions less than the estimates made on the lowest scale at the opening of the Session, and instead of 29 millions, are taken at 27 millions; to raise which sum, the following are the Ways and Means:—

Land and Malt	£3,000,000
Surplus of Consolidated Fund	3,000,000
Excise Duties continued	3,500,000
Bank Advance on Bills	6,000,000
Lottery	200,000
Surplus Grants, 1815	5,663,755
Bank Advance on Increased Capital	3,000,000
Unclaimed Dividends	301,316
Unapplied Monies in the Exchequer	140,000
Exchequer Bills	2,500,000
	£27,305,071

There will be no further taxes; 200,000*l.* being calculated as the produce of the altered Soap Duties, and 100,000*l.* from the tax on butter and cheese. To these sums add 120,000*l.* the only charge on the Consolidated Fund, and the interest of 420,000*l.*, payable on the various items in the above List, is provided for.

The American Papers say, that a citizen of the United States, an intriguing fellow, has contrived to have himself placed as clerk to BONAPARTE at St. Helena.

Lord CASTLEREAGH will, it is thought, be removed to the House of Peers; and Mr. CANNING will assume the lead on the Ministerial side in the House of Commons, in the ensuing Session of Parliament.

The Emperor of AUSTRIA has conferred the Cross of Knight of the Order of Leopold on the celebrated Sculptor CANOVA.

The Rev. INGRAM COBBIN, who first called the attention of the public to the recent persecution of the French Protestants, by publishing the *Statements*, has, we see, replied at some length to the wary speech of Lord CASTLEREAGH on Sir S. ROMILLY's motion, in the Appendix to a small work, under the title of "An Historical View of the Reformed Church of France from its Origin to the present time." The Reverend Author belongs to a body with whose particular tenets we certainly do not agree;—but his general opinions are of a most liberal description; and his exertions in the cause of suffering humanity are of so manly and earnest a nature, that his labours deserve every attention and support.

THE RIOTS.—It is with pleasure we are now enabled to announce to our readers that the riots at Littleport and Ely, are at length terminated. A number of the inhabitants of Ely, the Royston Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, together with a small detachment of the 1st Royal Dragoons, consisting of eighteen, who had in the first instance been sent for from Bury, proceeded in a body on Friday week to Littleport, and a very severe struggle ensued between them and the rioters, who had secreted themselves in different houses, and were armed with guns, with which they fired many shots, and severely wounded one of the soldiers. The military then received orders to fire, and the man who had wounded the soldier was instantly shot dead, and another fell, who having lost the lower part of his face, and part of his tongue, is since dead. When this took place the rioters fled in every direction, but no less than seventy-three of the rioters were taken prisoners and lodged in Ely gaol. Many more were also taken, who appearing to have been forced to join the mob, have been liberated. Amongst those taken and now under confinement, are several persons of some property, and apparent respectability in life, and it is very evident that rapine (not want) was the principal instigation of this unprecedented disturbance, as the parish of Littleport on Wednesday and Thursday se'nnight, resembled in every respect a town sacked by a besieging army, the principal inhabitants having been compelled to abandon their homes for the protection of their lives, and leave their properties to the mercy of this daring banditti of robbers. At least 50 guns and 9 or 10 large fowling-pieces, such as are used by gunners for the destruction of wild fowl, were taken from the rioters, and plate and other articles to the value of 3 or 400*l.* have been recovered. A detachment of the 69th regiment arrived at Ely on Sunday morning, where they will be stationed for some time to come.—*Courier.*

The latest accounts from Norfolk and Suffolk represented the disturbed districts as fast returning to habits of peace and order. The decisive measures taken at Littleport had universally spread intimidation among the rioters. The Coroner's Jury had sat on the two persons killed by the soldiery at Littleport, and brought in a verdict of *Justifiable Homicide*; besides which three troops of dragoons, with some infantry, and two pieces of light artillery, had arrived, and were distributed so as to act, if necessary, at a moment's notice. Much of the disorderly conduct of the lower classes is doubtless owing to the habits generated by the existing system of the poor laws.—*Courier.*

There appeared lately in the *Chester Courant* a paragraph, stating, that 31 men employed in Lord GROSVENOR's mine at Halkin, in Flintshire, had been turned out of work because they were dissenters from the Church of England. We understand that the dismissal originated entirely in a mistake of his Lordship's Agent. His Lordship had simply desired that his workmen should be encouraged to go to Church (instead of wasting their time and spending their earnings idly on Sundays); and his aim would have been equally gained by pressing those of his workmen, who were dissenters, to attend regularly their own place of worship; but the Agent taking the recommendation in its illiberal sense, dismissed the latter. It is said that orders have since been given by his Lordship, that no person shall be excluded from employment on account of his religious opinions.

The papers say, that an old man of 97, had lately applied for relief in some town, and stated that he had a father living. This reminds us of a story we have heard somewhere of an old man, who came running out of a house, frightened and crying, with another much older man after him to beat him. The spectators interfered, but the latter persisted in belabouring the other's grey head, exclaiming, "Ungracious boy! he has been beating his grandfather."

Mrs. SIDDONS, on Friday night appeared at Covent-Garden Theatre in the character of *Queen Katherine*, for the benefit of her brother, Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE. She was received on her entry with loud and universal huzzas, the audience standing up. This lasted some minutes, and was followed by one of the most hearty showers of clapping ever heard, from an immense audience, for the house was crowded in every part. This reception obviously affected her much, and she repeatedly manifested her gratitude with grace and sensibility. It is said that the Princess CHARLOTTE and Prince LEOPOLD have expressed a wish to see her in two of her best parts; so that it is supposed she will again shortly appear on the stage.

CAUTION.—Shopkeepers should be aware of certain persons, connected with informers, who are now going about, inducing them to violate the laws by procuring French contraband articles. A *lady* has been active in this scheme. If the shopkeepers were imprudent enough to get these French goods at her earnest request, they would be immediately seized and the penalties inflicted. She even has endeavoured to persuade persons attending in the shop to violate the laws. Her practice was discovered the other day, when some English goods were sold her as French. On their being sent to the appointed place, they were seized by the officers; but on being taken to the custom-house, the mistake was discovered and the goods returned.

A Correspondent, who belongs to a Benefit Society, has written us a letter complaining of the treatment he has received. It seems, that he had for the first time declared on the fund, being extremely ill; but for six weeks no notice was taken of him, and he could not obtain the weekly allowance of 14*s.* The reason assigned for this treatment was, that he had not paid up his arrears of 15*s.* 1*d.*, which was true; but then, instead of the notice of 14 days, which the Club should have given him, only one day's notice had been given, which was a direct breach of the Rules of the Society. Notwithstanding this, and though he has paid up his arrears, the Committee refuse to allow him his weekly stipend for the six weeks of illness previous to the payment of the arrears; which certainly appears a very hard case, and one that the Magistrates would most likely afford relief in, if applied to.

A Correspondent writes,—"In the town of Westbury, in Wiltshire, is to be seen this inscription:—*This building was erected by Sir M. Lopez, Patron of this Borough.*—There is also exhibited this Gentleman's coat of arms, the motto,—*Quid tibi, id alteri*;—which, I suppose, means, that what a Christian may do legally, can never be questionable in a Jew."

At the Old Bailey, yesterday, *Joseph Boyce* stood capitally indicted for forging a power of attorney and deed, for the transfer of 781*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.* in the 5 per Cent. Annuities, with intent to defraud the Bank of England, or JOHN TASKER, or WM. SMALLBONE, and feloniously uttering the same, knowing it to be forged.—The trial lasted from ten in the morning until three in the afternoon, in consequence of the number of witnesses, when the Jury, after retiring for an hour, brought in a verdict of *Guilty—Death.*

VOLUNTARY OATHS.

TO MATTHEW WOOD, Esq. LORD MAYOR OF LONDON,

MY LORD,—Believing it to be your intention to rectify certain existing evils, I beg leave to point out one which calls loudly for suppression. I mean that scandalous and pernicious practice of taking and administering voluntary Oaths, sometimes on the most trivial and frequently on ridiculous occasions. I had the mortification of seeing no longer ago than last week, a miserable puff, placarded in the streets of London, in the form of an Affidavit, with

your Lordship's official Signature thereto.—It has been with conscientious men the subject of regret, that Oaths (that is to say legal Oaths) should have been multiplied to the extent they are, their frequency tending to take off their solemnity; but in the case of a voluntary Oath, that there is this additional mischief, that the swearer is not punishable, though every syllable it contains be false, no person being indictable for perjury unless taken in a matter legally cognizable in some Court of Judicature, or before the Magistrate who administers it. I therefore consider these unnecessary appeals to the Almighty not only excessively immoral and irreligious, but also as having a tendency of bringing Magistracy into contempt; and should therefore be much gratified, if your Lordship would, by a public order, expressly prohibit any Clerk or Officer of Justice in your City (on pain of dismissal) from receiving or tendering for the Chief, or other City Magistrate's signature, any affidavit, unless in cases cognizable by law. An example thus set would probably be adopted throughout other parts of the metropolis, and in time through the kingdom at large, and thereby this disgraceful practice be entirely discontinued. A CITIZEN.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

The Princess CHARLOTTE and Prince COBOURG have visited the Theatres several times this week.

On Thursday, the Princess CHARLOTTE and Prince COBOURG had a numerous party to dinner at Camelford-House. Among the company were the QUEEN, the Princesses ELIZABETH, MARY, and SOPHIA of GLOUCESTER; the Dukes of YORK and GLOUCESTER; the Earls of HARROWBY and WINCHELSEA; Lords SOMERVILLE and RIVERS; the Countess of HARRINGTON, &c.

An Evening Paper says, "It has been mentioned to us, on authority to which we are inclined to pay the utmost deference, that another Royal Marriage is about to be celebrated in England. The Duke of GLOUCESTER, whose elevation to the rank of Field-Marshal we announced on Saturday, will, it is believed, very shortly lead his Cousin, the Princess MARY, to the altar."

The approaching marriage of the Princess MARY and the Duke of GLOUCESTER is now scarcely made even a Court secret, and the constant visits of his Royal Highness to the Queen's Palace and Carlton-House seem to denote that the period is not far distant. It is perhaps not generally known that this match arises out of an old and faithful attachment, so ardent on the part of the Royal Duke, that he is said to have declared he would never marry unless he was blessed with the hand of his amiable Cousin. —*Sun.*

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

MORNING DRESS.—Formed of Scotch cambric, trimmed with worked muslin, with a double flounce round the bottom; full body, and lace ruff; plain long sleeves, but very full. A lace mob cap, with full bows of coloured ribband.

WALKING DRESS.—A Colbourg green hat and plume, with scarf to match: the plume consisting of five feathers.

DINNER DRESS.—A light-green sarsnet dress, trimmed with two rows of blond round the bottom, which has the appearance of bells; body covered with blond, with a full plaiting round the bosom, edged with silk. Long white sash. A royal turban, formed of white satin, with a large lace crown, finished in front with a full plaiting.

EVENING DRESS.—A muslin dress, sprigged with silver and ornamented with lama. Front rather high, and sloping from the shoulders; trimming to correspond with the bottom. A rich girdle round the waist, with lama tassels. A wreath of silver roses, with a plume of feathers. White kid gloves and shoes.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—The prevailing colours are—green, peach, and pale blue. Waists continue much the same; but the petticoats are not quite so short as last month. *British Ladies Magazine.*

LITERARY NOTICES.

No. 1.

Christabel;—Kubla Khan, a Vision; The Pains of Sleep. By S. T. Coleridge, Esq.—1816. Murray.

THE fault of Mr. Coleridge is, that he comes to no conclusion. He is a man of that universality of genius, that his mind hangs suspended between poetry and prose, truth and falsehood, and an infinity of other things, and from an excess of capacity, he does little or nothing. Here are two unfinished poems, and a fragment. *Christabel*, which has been much read and admired in manuscript, is now for the first time confided to the public. The *Vision of Kubla Khan* still remains a profound secret; for only a few lines of it ever were written.

The poem of *Christabel* sets out in the following manner.

"'Tis the middle of night by the castle clock,
And the owls have awaken'd the crowing cock;
Tu — whit! Tu —— whoo!
And hark, again! the crowing cock,
How drowsily it crew.
Sir Leoline, the Baron rich,
Hath a toothless mastiff bitch;
From her kennel beneath the rock
She makes answer to the clock,
Four for the quarters and twelve for the hour;
Ever and aye, moonshine or shower,
Sixteen short howls, not over loud;
Some say, she sees my lady's shroud."

We wonder that Mr. Murray, who has an eye for things, should suffer this "mastiff bitch" to come into his shop. Is she a sort of Cerberus to fright away the critics? But—gentlemen, she is toothless.

There is a dishonesty as well as affectation in all this. The secret of this pretended contempt for the opinion of the public, is that it is a sorry subterfuge for our self-love. The poet, uncertain of the approbation of his readers, thinks he shews his superiority to it by shocking their feelings at the outset, as a clown, who is at a loss how to behave himself, begins by affronting the company. This is what is called *throwing a crust to the critics.* If the beauties of *Christabel* should not be sufficiently admired, Mr. Coleridge may lay it all to two lines which he had too much manliness to omit in complaisance to the bad taste of his contemporaries.

We the rather wonder at this bold proceeding in the author, as his courage has cooled in the course of the publication, and he has omitted, from mere delicacy, a line which is absolutely necessary to the understanding the whole story. The *Lady Christabel*, wandering in the forest by moonlight, meets a lady in apparently great distress, to whom she offers her assistance and protection, and takes her home with her to her own chamber. This woman,

——— "beautiful to see,
Like a lady of a far countree,"

is a witch. Who she is else, what her business is with *Christabel*, upon what motives, to what end her sorceries are to work, does not appear at present; but this much we know that she is a witch, and that *Christabel's* dread of her arises from her discovering this circumstance, which is told in a single line, which line, from an exquisite refinement in efficiency, is here omitted. When the unknown lady gets to *Christabel's* chamber, and is going to undress, it is said—

"Then drawing in her breath aloud
Like one that shuddered, she unbound
The cincture from beneath her breast:
Her silken robe and inner vest
Dropt to her feet, and full in view
Behold! her bosom and half her side—

A sight to dream of, not to tell!
And she is to sleep by Christabel!"

The manuscript runs thus, or nearly thus:—

"Behold her bosom and half her side—
Hideous, deformed, and pale of hue."

This line is necessary to make common sense of the first and second part. "It is the keystone that makes up the arch." For that reason Mr. Coleridge left it out. Now this is a greater physiological curiosity than even the fragment of *Kubla Khan*.

In parts of *Christabel* there is a great deal of beauty, both of thought, imagery, and versification; but the effect of the general story is dim, obscure, and visionary. It is more like a dream than a reality. The mind, in reading it, is spell-bound. The sorceress seems to act without power—*Christabel* to yield without resistance. The faculties are thrown into a state of metaphysical suspense and theoretical imbecility. The poet, like the witch in *Spenser*, is evidently

"Busied about some wicked gin."—

But we do not foresee what he will make of it. There is something disgusting at the bottom of his subject, which is but ill glossed over by a veil of Della Cruscan sentiment and fine writing—like moon-beams playing on a charnel-house, or flowers strewed on a dead body. Mr. Coleridge's style is essentially superficial, pretty, ornamental, and he has forced it into the service of a story which is petrific. In the midst of moon-light, and fluttering ringlets, and flitting clouds, and enchanted echoes, and airy abstractions of all sorts, there is one genuine burst of humanity, worthy of the author, when no dream oppresses him, no spell binds him. We give the passage entire:—

"But when he heard the lady's tale,
And when she told her father's name,
Why waxed Sir Leoline so pale,
Murmuring o'er the name again,
Lord Roland de Vaux of Tryermaine?
Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But whispering tongues can poison truth;
And constancy lives in realms above;
And life is thorny, and youth is vain;
And to be wroth with one we love,
Doth work like madness in the brain.
And thus it chanced, as I divine,
With Roland and Sir Leoline.
Each spake words of high disdain,
And insult to his heart's best brother:
They parted—ne'er to meet again!
But never either found another
To free the hollow heart from paining—
They stood aloof, the scars remaining
Like cliffs which had been rent asunder;
A dreary sea now flows between,
But neither heat nor frost nor thunder,
Shall wholly do away, I ween,
The marks of that which once hath been.
Sir Leoline a moment's space
Stood gazing in the damsel's face:
And the youthful Lord of Tryermaine
Came back upon his heart again?

Why does not Mr. Coleridge always write in this manner, that we might always read him? The description of the Dream of Bracy the bard, is also very beautiful and full of power.

The conclusion of the second part of *Christabel*, about "the little limber elf," is to us absolutely incomprehensible. *Kubla Khan*, we think, only shews that Mr. Coleridge can write better *nonsense* verses than any man in England. It is not a poem, but a musical composition.

"A damsel with a dulcimer
In a vision once I saw:
It was an Abyssinian maid,
And on her dulcimer she play'd,
Singing of Mount Abora."

We could repeat these lines to ourselves not the less often for not knowing the meaning of them.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THERE are here many canvasses on which Painting has spread out her mimic creation with a hand emulous of the great original, but on which our limits will not allow us to expatiate. Among these are 169, *Wheat-field*, J. CONSTABLE; 215, *A Water-mill*, Rev. J. H. LANCASTER; 252, *An Evening Sun of Autumn*, R. R. REINAGLE, A.; 303 and 316, *Saving the Crews of the Brigs Leipzig and Providence*, L. FRANCIA; 317, *The Captivity*, G. ARNOLD, A.; 282, *Scene in Plymouth Sound*, J. J. CHALON; and *View from a Farm-yard*, Miss LANDSEER.

63, *Going to Market*, W. COLLINS, A. rivals the most vigorous imitation of nature by the Dutch. It is hardly possible to conceive more freedom of execution, rich and concordant colouring, or graceful clustering of various foliage.

Mr. WARD's East India Landscape and Animal Paintings, called *Boar Hunting*, are admirably efficient in chiaro-scuro and colour, and in relation to the drawing of the animals and the atmospheric hues of the different times of day. They display unusual vigour.

Mr. NASMYTH's *Views of Culzean* are pleasingly pencilled, and have an unaffected air of nature.

In 104, *A Study of Evening*, and 122, *A Mid-day Scene*, Mr. REINAGLE's sweetly diffusive pencil attracts our attention to the heightened lustre of summer, when, in a clear calm of atmosphere, it is seen in

——— "a glittering robe of joy,
"Set off abundant by the yellow ray."

120, *View from the Grounds at Bromley, Kent*, are highly creditable to the tasteful and improved pencil of Mrs. C. LONG, H.

Mr. BURNET paints a good breed of cattle, but we wish he would, as an English Painter, shew us one more like an English breed. We have to regret that our Painters of Cattle have not yet given us such a vital-looking and nature-approving species as CUYP's or POTTER's. Mr. BURNET's foliage is still an unpleasantly minute spottiness, and he is too fond of that sort of neutral tint in the clouds, which, though sometimes in nature, is disagreeable from its slaty and inharmonious hue. The foliage of trees in nature is full of minute touches; but then the touches, like those for instance from Mr. COLLINS's pencil, are not insipidly spotty. Our Landscape Painters are indeed justly reprehensible for giving too little of this multitudinous and rich touch, especially in their portraiture of common nature. They generalize too much; for though their general effects are often pleasing, their pictures would be additionally pleasing with more of this individuality, which may be always given without subdividing and enfeebling the masses, as is beautifully evident in HOBBIMA, BREUGHEL, and most of the Dutch Masters.

Mr. T. DANIELL's Landscapes have a pleasing and broad style of composition, but they want this enriching detail. A broader pencilling, a combining of many similar forms into one, is compatible only with the grand in Landscape. His East India scenes, though they are not treated with poetical grandeur, are however elevated above common objects, for they are on a scale of magnitude, and are mostly objects that have in the originals the elements of grandeur, such as massive buildings, mountains, "primeval trees," deep forests, expansive rivers, &c. But still he paints them with too diffuse or rather careless a pencil; and it wants an energy corresponding with the nobleness of the objects themselves.

Mr. HOPPLAND's *Landscape*, 321, is a composition of rich scenery, both of art and nature, with a warm but well tempered colour and clear atmosphere. It appears to de-

serve a nearer view from its judicious finishing and various merit.

211, *Baggage Waggon in a storm*, L. Clennell, has a melody and force of colour, and a bustle of action, that delight and fix the attention.

Mr. J. Martin's *Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still upon Gibeon*, possesses no common portion of solid and noble thinking. It ought to have occupied a place in the large room, and that it does not, is discreditable to the hangers. It has not the bravura of pencil, or the suitable application of the Painter's manual materials, that belong to some others; and it does not, at a first glance, seize so immediately on the outward eye; but it draws out upon it more and more fixedly the inward observation of the mind, which it awes into solemn attention. It has not the powerful and penetrating effect of light, shade, and colour, which results either from a bland intermixture or vigorous contrast; but it makes

"A sacred terror, a severe delight,
"Creep through our mortal frame,"

at the stupendous objects it presents. On one side are lofty, overhanging, and craggy hills, on which rises a magnificent city—Gibeon. On the other, and also at an immense distance behind, high mountains encircling a vast plain, gradually lowered, and spreading from the elevation in front, on which stands Joshua in martial array, and in authoritative action, commanding the sun to stand still. The sun blazes over Gibeon and half the sky; the other half is blackened and reddened by elemental war, pouring on his devoted enemies lightnings and "great hailstones," while a long line of the victor's troops are seen marching to join the battle with the swarming combatants that fill all the spacious plain, and on the discomfited part of which

"Still horror reigns, a dreary twilight round
"Of struggling night and day malignant mix'd."

R. H. *(To be continued.)*

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Tuesday, May 28.

ARNOLD *v.* ANDREWS, PARSONS, AND ANOTHER.

This was an action to recover a compensation in damages for the injury sustained by the plaintiff, in consequence of excessive distress for rent. The defendant Andrews was the landlord, and Parsons the broker who made the levy; the other defendant was Parsons's assistant. The plaintiff was a tin-plate worker, and occupied a small house in Seven Dials, upon the fitting of which, having obtained a lease of the premises, he had expended 40*l.* Having become in arrear for rent 19*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Andrews put a distress upon the premises, and took away all the furniture, stock in trade, fixtures, &c. valued at 61*l.*; and to recover damages for this excessive distress the present action was brought.

Witnesses were called on the part of the plaintiff, who proved the value of the goods to be 61*l.*

On the part of the defendant, the person who appraised the goods was called, who valued them at 21*l.* 10*s.* The goods were afterwards fairly disposed of by this witness, by auction, after having been advertised, and all the other usual steps having been taken to make them sell well. They fetched 30*l.* and some odd shillings. After deducting the fair expences of the sale, there remained a balance of 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* which had been paid over to the plaintiff.

The Jury, after a short deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 100*l.*—Costs 40*s.*

Mr. Curwood applied to his Lordship on the part of the defendant to have the *Postea* stayed, as it was the intention of the defendant to move for a new trial, on the grounds of excessive damages.—This was accordingly ordered.

Friday, May 31.

LONG *v.* PEYTON.

This was an action to recover damages for a breach of promise of marriage.

The plaintiff was a widow lady of considerable attraction, and the defendant was the son of Admiral Peyton, and had the honour of holding a Lieutenant's commission in his Majesty's navy. In the course of last year the parties were introduced to each other at Brighton, where an attachment was formed, which ended in the defendant's agreeing to solemnize matrimony with the plaintiff. Resolving that the ceremony should take place at Portsmouth, they went to that town in pursuance of their intended purpose, but upon their arrival the defendant was unfortunately seized with a violent illness and was confined to his bed. During his indisposition the plaintiff attended and nursed him with all the solicitude of connubial tenderness, but upon his recovery the defendant changed his determination of going to church with the lady, and intimated his intention of breaking off the match. The plaintiff not being disposed to part so, made it a condition that in consideration of her absolving him of his engagements he should allow her an annuity for life of 50*l.* The defendant dissented from this proposition, but said he would pay her eight guineas a quarter.—The plaintiff then reduced her demand and said she would be satisfied with 40*l.* a-year. At length the defendant consented to these terms, upon condition that she should pay the expence of the deeds: to this she acceded, and an attorney was employed to prepare the necessary writings. But upon their being completed the defendant refused to ratify his bargain and declined executing the deeds.

Lord Ellenborough, upon hearing that there had been a treaty for a compromise between the parties, interposed, and suggested the propriety of their confirming their disposition, without suffering the case to go to the Jury.

A communication immediately took place between the Counsel, when it was agreed that the plaintiff should take a verdict for 300 guineas; and a verdict was accordingly entered for that amount.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Wednesday, May 29.

HAMMOND *v.* —— HALL, ESQ.

This was an action to recover damages for the injury which the plaintiff had sustained by the negligence of the defendant's coachman, in consequence of which his gig was overturned and broken to pieces, and his horse injured.

Mr. Serjeant Best said, the charge he had to make against the defendant arose out of his servant's negligence, who, by his wanton conduct, had occasioned the injury of which he had to complain. The plaintiff on the 26th of January last, in passing down Swallow-street in his chaise, attended by his servant, going towards Piccadilly, met with two carriages. He was on his right side of the road, within a foot of the curb. One of these carriages, which was the second in the rank, was the defendant's, and contained some Ladies. The coachman attempted to pass between the first coach and the plaintiff's chaise, but seeing that impossible, he checked his horses and fell into the rank. If he had continued thus, every thing would have been right, and the defendant would not have been brought into a Court of Justice to answer for his servant's wrong; he, however, chose to turn out of the rank a second time; and, with the head-wheel of his carriage, upset the plaintiff's chaise, threw him and his servant into the mud, and broke it to pieces, to the damage of 40*l.* The Learned Serjeant said, that the discussion of these sort of cases often produced much real good, by inducing Ladies and Gentlemen to give directions to their coachmen not to pass light carriages, unless they could do so with safety.

After hearing evidence on the subject, and a reply from Serjeant Vaughan, and the summing up by the Judge, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 40*l.*

ANDREWS *v.* CRICKETT.

The plaintiff, a widow lady, sought to recover 41*l.* upon a contract made with the defendant, a lady of fortune, in Essex. It appeared, that the defendant and her daughters agreed to take a house, No. 4, Clarges-street, which belonged to Mrs. Andrews, at the rate of ten guineas a week for eight weeks. A few days after she had been in possession, the defendant complained that the house was dirty, and not fit for the accommodation of a genteel family. She quitted it in consequence; and the question was, whether the defendant was liable to pay the rent for the whole term of her contract. After she left the premises, the house was let by her consent to Lord G. Cavendish, and the rent received from that Nobleman, together with one week's rent tendered by the defendant, left a balance of 41*l.*

Miss Crickett, the defendant's daughter, proved, on the part of her mother, that the house was not fit to live in. The window curtains, beds, and floors, were described to be so dirty that the servants might well refuse to occupy the rooms. The defendant's Chamber-maid also stated, that the beds were unmercifully infe-

bited by fleas, and that she had seen no such vermin at the elegant mansion occupied by the defendant in Essex.

Mr. Serjeant BEST—Pray, Madam, do you happen to know an Essex flea from a London flea?—A. No.

Serjeant VAUGHAN—Did you ever see such fleas in Essex as those you saw in London.—A. No; they were the largest I ever saw.

Serjeant VAUGHAN—There, brother Best, you see the London fleas are too strong for your Essex fleas.

The Court was in a merry mood during the whole of this examination.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 41*l.*

CONSISTORY COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Wednesday, May 29.

ABBOTT v. SMITH, FALSELY CALLED ABBOTT.

This was a cause of nullity of marriage, brought by A. Abbott, against Martha, his wife, by reason of her *minority* at the time the marriage was solemnized; which took place on the 19th of March, 1808, at St. Martin in the Fields. The party was the daughter of Richard and Mary Smith, of Hifield, Sussex; and she married without the consent of her father, she then being a minor, and wanting about three months of arriving at the age of 21 years.—On the part of the wife it was contended by Counsel, that the evidence was too slight to found a sentence of dissolution of marriage.—Sir J. SCOTT was of opinion, that all the necessary facts were proved; and accordingly pronounced the marriage to be void.

OLD BAILEY.

On Thursday, the celebrated *Bill Soames* was found guilty, with *James* and *John Cooper*, of picking the pocket of Mr. Souter of his pocket-book. The offenders were sentenced to transportation for life.

The trial of *Dodd* and *Barton*, for the alleged murder in Newman's-court, was deferred till next Session, on account of the absence of a material witness for the Crown.

TRIAL OF THE MASTER SWEEP.

On Friday, *William Moles*, and *Sarah* his wife, were indicted for the wilful murder of John Hewley, a boy about six years of age, in the month of April last, by cruelly beating him.

J. Small, a pupil at the London Hospital, remembered the deceased being brought into the hospital on the 27th ult. Witness found contusions on his body, a mortification on the left leg, and a fracture of the large bone. Either a blow or a fall might have produced it. It might have been fractured three or four days; it was impossible to say exactly. He ascribed the mortification to the fracture of the leg. Amputation became necessary, but the patient survived the operation only a quarter of an hour. In his judgment, the violence done to his leg, and the mortification, occasioned his death.

R. C. Headington, Surgeon to the London Hospital, saw the deceased the day before he was brought into the hospital. There was a slight bruise on the forehead; his left leg and thigh were prodigiously swollen; the principal bone of the leg was broken. In three or four days the leg was completely mortified. On the Friday week there was a considerable bleeding, which rendered amputation immediately necessary, to give him a chance of surviving, but he died in ten minutes after the operation. His death was occasioned by the injury done to his leg.

Mrs. Ware lives at No. 18, Fashion-street. The man prisoner and Hawley came to her house, and went into the room over her head. Soon after she heard the child scream violently, and the sound of blows. She ran up stairs, and desired a Mrs. Reeves to go to the man. When she got into the room, she saw the prisoner striking at the child's legs with a chimney-sweeper's brush. The child was up the chimney, so that she only saw his legs. She remonstrated with the prisoner, who pulled the child down by the feet, and dashed it on a large hearth-stone, by which he received a violent blow on his head. He took up the child in his arms, put him again up the chimney, and the other boy after him.

Sarah Reeves went into the room with Mrs. Ware, and saw the prisoner with his arms up the chimney. He pulled the boy down, and dashed him on the hearth. He put the little boy up the chimney again, who cried, and said his knees hurt him, and he came down again. The prisoner again took the child by the back of his breeches, and dashed him again on the hearth. He then beat him up the chimney, with the big boy after him. After finishing the chimney, the little boy came down, and the prisoner struck him several blows on the back and loins with a hearth-broom, as the child was shaking the soot off him. The poor boy put on his shoes, and trembled very much; and walked down stairs with his hand on the wall all the way. The prisoner turned round, and swore he would *serve him out*.—The leg was not broken then.

Mr. Justice BAILEY told the Jury, that although he was far from stifling so interesting an inquiry, that the prosecution must cease. The two medical persons who had given their testimony had declared it as their opinion that the child came to its death by a fracture of the leg. Other witnesses had certainly proved that cruel and unkind conduct had been exercised towards the deceased by the prisoner his master—but it would be recollected that this was inflicted at an early period of the month of April—that no fracture was then perceptible; and that moreover, towards the latter end of the same month, the boy had walked to the house of one of the witnesses, and did not then exhibit any symptom of either broken leg or fracture. This was the strict satisfaction which the law required to bring home such a crime to the parties, and however indignant a Jury or the public might naturally be at the conduct of a man who had so inhumanly conducted himself towards perhaps an orphan, and unprotected child, still the law required in such cases the most circumstantial and clear evidence to proceed upon. Under these circumstances, he directed the Jury to acquit the two prisoners, which was accordingly done.

Mr. ADOLPHUS, for the prisoners, stated, that had the trial proceeded, he was prepared to prove that the boy had received an accidental fall, which produced the fracture and occasioned his death. His master too had, during his illness in the hospital, behaved in the most tender manner, and visited him daily.

Mr. Justice BAILEY directed, that *William Moles* be detained, in default of bail, to take his trial for the misdemeanor in cruelly beating the child.

[Upon the discharge of the woman from the gaol she was attacked by a mob of several hundred persons, who pursued her in all directions, inflicting upon her every species of abuse and violence. Stones, mud, and offal were showered upon her most inhumanly, and after the unfortunate woman had been stripped nearly naked and desperately bruised, she was rescued from utter destruction by the interference of some of the City Officers, who carried her in an almost lifeless state to the lock-up room at Guildhall. Here the mob continued to increase, and the Magistrate, Sir C. Flower, directed the woman to be preserved from their fury, for which purpose they conveyed her to the Giltspur-street Compter.]

Charles Butler and *William Smith*, were capitally convicted of burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling house of Henry Whiting, Esq. near Islington, on the 7th of May last, and stealing from thence a quantity of plate, wearing apparel, &c. his property.

POLICE.

QUEEN-SQUARE.

On Monday, *Mary Ann King* was again brought up, when the following persons gave evidence:—A Miller, a pastry-cook, of High Holborn, said, on the last day of January the prisoner engaged a bed-room and drawing-room in his house, at 1½ guinea per week, saying, she had run away from a boarding-school to be married to a Mr. Thomas on that day week. He was to find every thing for her, and at the end of the week was to send in his bill. After dinner she expressed a wish to have some person to sleep with her, as she was not in the habit of sleeping alone, and his wife and children slept alternately with her, until about the middle of the week, when she expressed a wish to go into the country, saying, she came away without any money or clothes, and requested Mrs. M. to lend her 10*l.*; she only lent her six. All the time she represented herself to be a Lady of immense fortune, and on Mr. Thomas's arrival he should be paid. She ordered wedding cakes, and directed him to go and meet Mr. Thomas; but in his absence she decamped, taking with her a silk shawl and a pair of silk stockings belonging to Mrs. M.; she also got a pair of shoes from a shoemaker in the neighbourhood, for which he was obliged to pay; and from a bed warehouse property to the amount of 6*l.*, besides other trifling articles.—J. Simpson, a grocer, in Portman-street, said, the prisoner came to his house on the 18th of April, and wanted lodgings, saying, she had property to the amount of 1400*l.*; and said she had taken no refreshment, and had been taken ill on the road, having run away from her father, near Margate, intending to be married to

a Mr. Thomas that day week; she took apartments at four guineas per week. In the course of the week Mrs. S. lent her 20*l.*, and at the end of the week I presented my bill, which amounted to 25*l.*; when she put it into her pocket-book, and ordered me to go and meet Mr. Thomas at the White Horse Cellar; in the mean time she ordered four wedding cakes at Mr. C.'s, a pastry-cook in Berkeley-square, which were sent: and at my return, not meeting Mr. Thomas, she was gone.—Mr. Pocock, a linen-draper, in Oxford-street, said, he is acquainted with her father, who lives in Gloucestershire; that she received a liberal education, although she denied being able to read or write. Witness here produced a pair of sugar tongs she had left at his house, which he suspected she had stolen from some person.—G. Scott, a baker, in Winchester-street, deposed, that the prisoner came to him with a similar story; she continued with him about eight days, during which time she borrowed of Mrs. S. 3*l.*, and while he was gone to meet Mr. Thomas, she decamped, having in that short period drank about two gallons of gin.—A Surgeon in St. John's-street, stated, that about five weeks since he was called in to visit her at a house in Queen-street, Perceval-street, by a man named Riggius, who affected great tenderness for her, and requested he would call in a Physician, which was done, and on her recovery he was induced by a plausible story to take a bill for 21*l.* giving him as a balance 8*l.* in cash; but this bill had never been honoured.—Mr. Tilt, of Ludgate-hill, stated that she took lodgings at his house, and her behaviour was so extraordinary that he taxed her with being a swindler; but she told the story of her seduction so pathetically, as to obtain the commiseration of Mrs. T. to such a degree that she wished to continue her in the house. She said her father was brother to Lord King, and nephew to the Earl of Kingston, but would not give a reference to any person in town, and decamped without paying any thing, but she left a duplicate for a broach, pawned for 18*s.* and a cap and tippet for 2*l.* 2*s.*—She was then committed, and the parties bound over to prosecute.

On Wednesday, *Mary Ann King* was again brought up, when Mrs. Hughes, a milliner, in Fleet-street, stated, that the prisoner had obtained from her property to a considerable amount, chiefly consisting of elegant dresses, some of which were so extravagant, that she thought at the time they could not be for her.—Mr. S. Smith, a shoemaker, one of the persons not bound over to prosecute at the last examination, lamented it had been his lot to prosecute no less than three persons, all under the age of 20, within the last 12 months, for a similar offence. He recollected the last time he was in Court, one of the Officers said he had actually procured a licence to be married to the prisoner, but fortunately discovered the cheat in time to avoid the snare.—Mr. Thomas said, he came out of curiosity to see the prisoner, and was now satisfied she was the person to whom he was about to be married a few weeks back. Having accidentally met her at a place of public resort, elegantly dressed, and representing herself as the daughter of a Gentleman near Bath, of immense property, he had nearly swallowed the bait; but by the advice of a friend he took a trip to Bath, and could find no such person as she stated; the journey cost him nearly 30*l.*, but he was now content, as it had not been worse.—The prisoner was in tears all the time, and scarcely said any thing, even when asked a question. She was again sent back to prison, and those who omitted the last day were bound over to prosecute.

On Tuesday, the *Misses Rutter*, dress-makers, in Bond-street, were charged with having prohibited silks in their possession. The defendants said, the silk had been sent to them by some Ladies at the west-end of the town, to be made up in dresses; but on their refusing to give up their names, they were convicted in the mitigated penalty of 9*l.* 15*s.* being the half of treble the value of the goods.

UNION-HALL.

On Wednesday, *Barbazon Christian*, a young man of genteel appearance, was charged with stealing three trunks, containing wearing apparel, mathematical instruments, and pistols of considerable value, the property of Captains John and James Budford and Mr. Robert Verschuyle. It appeared by the evidence of the prosecutors, that the two first are natives of Switzerland, and the other an Irish Gentleman. They became acquainted with the prisoner at Ghent, travelled with him to several places, ultimately arrived at Ramsgate, and all came up in the Dover coach as far as Blackheath. During the whole of the intimacy of the parties, the prisoner fixed himself in their regard by the most unremitting attention, gentlemanly conduct, and insinuating manners. In the course of the journey the prosecutors lent him cash to the amount of 20*l.* At Blackheath, on Thursday se'nnight, the Swiss feeling themselves fatigued, stopped, and requested the prisoner to take charge of their trunks. The latter proceeded on, on the outside of the coach, and Mr. Verschuyle inside. At night the coach arrived in the Borough, when the prisoner called a hackney-coach, took three packages from the stage, and went off with them.—Glennon stated, that he proceeded to search after the prisoner, but traced him with great difficulty. He found him at last at a house in Tottenham-court-road. He gained admittance at seven o'clock in the morning, and went up stairs to the prisoner's bed-room-door. He desired the landlady to tap gently, and say that a person would be glad to speak with him for a moment. She did so, and the door not being opened immediately, Glennon burst it open. The prisoner was sitting in bed, with a pistol in his hand, which he snapped at Glennon, but it flashed in the pan. Glennon secured him, and found in his apartment all the lost property.—The prisoner said it was all true, except the charge of stealing Mr. V.'s portmanteau, which was given him by mistake. He said he did not fire at Glennon, but at himself. Committed for trial.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

The Chertsey coach broke down on Wednesday morning, in Piccadilly, in consequence of the defective state of the pavement, and some of the passengers were injured.—This pavement is a disgrace to those who have the care of it.

Wednesday morning, about two o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at the Plough, Clapham Common, which raged with unabated fury until the whole of the premises were destroyed. The inmates were providentially saved; but all the property in the house, and the stables adjoining, have fallen a pray to the devouring element. The awful hour at which it commenced caused a dreadful sensation in the neighbourhood, many of the inhabitants being compelled to quit their houses with scarcely any covering.

On Tuesday evening, an inquest was held at Islington, on the body of *Sarah Restall*, of St. John-street. The deceased had been for some time past in a state of mental derangement, and on Saturday night eluded the vigilance of her friends, and was found drowned the following morning.—The Jury returned a verdict of *Insanity*.—The body, which lay in a vault under the church, was refused to be delivered up to her husband for interment until he paid the expences attending the Coroner's Inquest.

J. Bull, lodging in Paradise-street, Battle-bridge, being confined to his bed for a week with a brain fever, got up on Wednesday morning, and, running into the street in a state of mental derangement, was seized with a fit, and expired.

MARRIAGE.

May 28, Colonel C. Smyth, of the Royal Engineers, to Harriet, daughter of Gen. Morse, of Devonshire-place.

DEATHS.

May 16, at Upstreet, Kent, in her 67th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Henneker, widow. She was in perfect health not a quarter of an hour before her death, talking with a friend; and on returning in doors, dropped down in a chair and expired immediately.

May 21, at Gisburne Park, Yorkshire, in her 44th year, the Right Hon. Lady Ribblesdale.

May 21, after a long illness, Mrs. Croal, of Orange-street, Leicester-fields, aged 39.

May 24, at the Vicarage House, Kensington, the Rev. Rich. Ormerod.

May 26, in Nelson-square, Blackfriar's-road, B. Thompson, Esq. the translator of the German Theatre, and author of several other productions.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. William Armstrong, stationer, in Holborn.

W. Cole, of Kilburn, whilst smoaking his pipe at the Black Lion, at Hampstead, on Tuesday afternoon, fell off his chair, and expired without speaking a word.

At Leatherhead, on Thursday morning last, James Sykes, jun. Esq. of Arundel-street.

William Robinson, Esq. of Stone, Principal Clerk of the Grand Trunk Canal. After having drank tea, he was in the act of putting on his great coat, when he suddenly expired without a groan.

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